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 NEWS  1          Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2  OCT 02  CA/CAplus enhanced with pre-1907 records from Chemisches
                  Zentralblatt
 NEWS  3  OCT 19  BEILSTEIN updated with new compounds
 NEWS  4  NOV 15  Derwent Indian patent publication number format enhanced
 NEWS  5  NOV 19  WPIX enhanced with XML display format
 NEWS  6  NOV 30  ICSD reloaded with enhancements
 NEWS  7  DEC 04  LINPADOCDB now available on STN
 NEWS  8  DEC 14  BEILSTEIN pricing structure to change
 NEWS  9  DEC 17  USPATOLD added to additional database clusters
 NEWS 10  DEC 17  IMSDRUGCONF removed from database clusters and STN
 NEWS 11  DEC 17  DGENE now includes more than 10 million sequences
 NEWS 12  DEC 17  TOXCENTER enhanced with 2008 MeSH vocabulary in
                  MEDLINE segment
 NEWS 13  DEC 17  MEDLINE and LMEDLINE updated with 2008 MeSH vocabulary
 NEWS 14  DEC 17  CA/CAplus enhanced with new custom IPC display formats
 NEWS 15  DEC 17  STN Viewer enhanced with full-text patent content
                  from USPATOLD
 NEWS 16  JAN 02  STN pricing information for 2008 now available
 NEWS 17  JAN 16  CAS patent coverage enhanced to include exemplified
                  prophetic substances
 NEWS 18  JAN 28  USPATFULL, USPAT2, and USPATOLD enhanced with new
                  custom IPC display formats
 NEWS 19  JAN 28  MARPAT searching enhanced
 NEWS 20  JAN 28  USGENE now provides USPTO sequence data within 3 days
                  of publication
 NEWS 21  JAN 28  TOXCENTER enhanced with reloaded MEDLINE segment
 NEWS 22  JAN 28  MEDLINE and LMEDLINE reloaded with enhancements
 NEWS 23  FEB 08  STN Express, Version 8.3, now available
 NEWS 24  FEB 20  PCI now available as a replacement to DPCI
 NEWS 25  FEB 25  IFIREF reloaded with enhancements
 NEWS 26  FEB 25  IMSPRODUCT reloaded with enhancements
 NEWS 27  FEB 29  WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX enhanced with ECLA and current
                  U.S. National Patent Classification


 NEWS EXPRESS FEBRUARY 08 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.3,
              AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 20 FEBRUARY 2008

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Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:38:26 ON 06 MAR 2008

=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE ENTRY TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST 0.21 0.21

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:38:37 ON 06 MAR 2008
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 6 Mar 2008 VOL 148 ISS 10
FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 Mar 2008 (20080305/ED)

Effective October 17, 2005, revised CAS Information Use Policies apply. They are available for your review at:

http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html

=> chitosan and fung?
30832 CHITOSAN
1233 CHITOSANS
30890 CHITOSAN
(CHITOSAN OR CHITOSANS)
240837 FUNG?
L1 1726 CHITOSAN AND FUNG?

=> l1 and prep/rl
4538656 PREP/RL
L2 285 L1 AND PREP/RL

=> l2 and (pressure or autoclave or psi)
1305408 PRESSURE
183384 PRESSURES
1374430 PRESSURE
(PRESSURE OR PRESSURES)
46200 AUTOCLAVE

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         3693 AUTOCLAVES
        47993 AUTOCLAVE
              (AUTOCLAVE OR AUTOCLAVES)
        66545 PSI
           47 PSIS
        66573 PSI
              (PSI OR PSIS)
L3          3 L2 AND (PRESSURE OR AUTOCLAVE OR PSI)

=> d l3 1-3 ibib abs kwic

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 3  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2003:836761  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         139:328325
TITLE:                   Chitosan production from chitin-containing
                         materials
INVENTOR(S):             Trinkle, James R.; Fan, Weiyu; Hwang, Ki-oh
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      Cargill, Inc., USA
SOURCE:                  PCT Int. Appl., 15 pp.
                         CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Patent
LANGUAGE:                English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:  1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE       APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     --------------      ----   --------   -------------------    --------
     WO 2003086281        A2    20031023   WO 2003-US10560        20030402
     WO 2003086281        A3    20040219
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT,
             RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ,
             VN, YU, ZA, ZW
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
             KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
             FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,
             BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     CA 2481006           A1    20031023   CA 2003-2481006        20030402
     AU 2003221828        A1    20031027   AU 2003-221828         20030402
     BR 2003003666        A     20040727   BR 2003-3666           20030402
     EP 1497335           A2    20050119   EP 2003-718228         20030402
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK
     US 2005215774        A1    20050929   US 2004-509570         20040929
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                     US 2002-369594P     P  20020402
                                           WO 2003-US10560     W  20030402
AB   The invention provides a method of producing chitosan using
     pressures greater than 0 PSIG.  The invention also provides
     fungal chitosan compns.  A dry matter of Aspergillus
     niger mycelium was mixed with an aqueous solution of NaOH and the mixture was
     heated to 110° to obtain chitosan.
TI   Chitosan production from chitin-containing materials
AB   The invention provides a method of producing chitosan using
     pressures greater than 0 PSIG.  The invention also provides
     fungal chitosan compns.  A dry matter of Aspergillus
     niger mycelium was mixed with an aqueous solution of NaOH and the mixture was
     heated to 110° to obtain chitosan.
ST   chitosan fermn Aspergillus deacetylation
```

IT Aspergillus niger
Deacetylation
Fermentation
(chitosan production from chitin-containing materials)
IT 9012-76-4P, Chitosan
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(chitosan production from chitin-containing materials)
IT 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(chitosan production from chitin-containing materials)

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:556264 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:366631
TITLE: Octadecanoid signaling component "burst" in rice (Oryza sativa L.) seedling leaves upon wounding by cut and treatment with fungal elicitor chitosan
AUTHOR(S): Rakwal, Randeep; Tamogami, Shigeru; Agrawal, Ganesh K.; Iwahashi, Hitoshi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Research Institute of Biological Resources, Molecular and Microbial Ecology Research Group, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), Tsukuba, Ibaraki, 305-8566, Japan
SOURCE: Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications (2002), 295(5), 1041-1045
CODEN: BBRCA9; ISSN: 0006-291X
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Octadecanoid pathway components, 12-oxo-phytodieonic acid (OPDA) and jasmonic acid (JA), are key biol. active regulators of plant self-defense response(s). However, to date these compds. have been studied mostly in dicots, and used large (1-10 g fresh weight, FW) samples for quantification, even when examined in mature rice plants, which is a drawback considering their rapid responsiveness to stress. Focusing on rice-a monocot cereal crop research model-this work describes an efficient and simultaneous quantification of both OPDA and JA using a min. amount of 200 mg FW seedling leaf tissue upon wounding (by cut) and treatment with fungal elicitor, chitosan (CT) by high-pressure liquid chromatog.-turboionspray tandem mass spectrometry. Transient OPDA/JA "burst" was consistently and reproducibly detected within 3 min in wounded and CT treated leaves. OPDA peaked dramatically around 5 min and returned to its basal level within 15 min, whereas JA induction upon wounding and CT treatment were in parallel to OPDA production, peaking at 30 and 60 min, resp. Present results mark a major advance in our understanding of key inducible octadecanoid pathway components in rice, and strongly suggest a role for the octadecanoid pathway downstream of perception of at least these two fundamentally different extracellular stimuli.
REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
TI Octadecanoid signaling component "burst" in rice (Oryza sativa L.) seedling leaves upon wounding by cut and treatment with fungal elicitor chitosan
AB . . . and JA using a min. amount of 200 mg FW seedling leaf tissue upon wounding (by cut) and treatment with fungal elicitor, chitosan (CT) by high-pressure liquid chromatog.-turboionspray tandem mass spectrometry. Transient OPDA/JA "burst" was

consistently and reproducibly detected within 3 min in wounded and CT. .
.

IT Oryza sativa
(octadecanoid signaling component "burst" in rice (Oryza sativa L.) seedling leaves upon wounding by cut and treatment with fungal elicitor chitosan)

IT Hormones, microbial
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(phytoalexin-eliciting; Octadecanoid signaling component "burst" in rice (Oryza sativa L.) seedling leaves upon wounding by cut and treatment with fungal elicitor chitosan)

IT Stress, plant
(wounding; octadecanoid signaling component "burst" in rice (Oryza sativa L.) seedling leaves upon wounding by cut and treatment with fungal elicitor chitosan)

IT 9012-76-4, Chitosan
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(octadecanoid signaling component "burst" in rice (Oryza sativa L.) seedling leaves upon wounding by cut and treatment with fungal elicitor chitosan)

IT 6894-38-8P, Jasmonic acid 71606-07-0P
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(octadecanoid signaling component "burst" in rice (Oryza sativa L.) seedling leaves upon wounding by cut and treatment with fungal elicitor chitosan)

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:696858 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:343343
TITLE: Immobilized alliinase and continuous production of allicin
INVENTOR(S): Mirelman, David; Wilchek, Meir; Miron, Talia; Rabinkov, Aharon; Sivaraman, Hephzibah
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yeda Research and Development Co. Ltd., Israel; Mirelman, David; Wilchek, Meir; Miron, Talia; Rabinkov, Aharon; Sivaraman, Hephzibah
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9739115	A1	19971023	WO 1997-IL124	19970414
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2251532	A1	19971023	CA 1997-2251532	19970414
AU 9723058	A	19971107	AU 1997-23058	19970414
EP 904361	A1	19990331	EP 1997-915666	19970414
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				

JP 2000508535	T	20000711	JP 1997-536917		19970414
IL 126596	A	20030624	IL 1997-126596		19970414
US 6689588	B1	20040210	US 2000-171311		20000912
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			IL 1996-117934	A	19960416
			WO 1997-IL124	W	19970414

AB Immobilized garlic alliinase wherein the alliinase is chemical, phys., or biol. immobilized, is useful in a method for continuous production of allicin. The method comprises adding a solution of alliin as substrate to a column containing said immobilized garlic alliinase and collecting pure allicin in the effluent. The pure allicin is intended for use as food additive or for the preparation of pharmaceutical compns. for the treatment of viral, bacterial, fungal and parasitic infections, high levels of cholesterol and blood lipids, high blood pressure and thrombosis.

AB . . . is intended for use as food additive or for the preparation of pharmaceutical compns. for the treatment of viral, bacterial, fungal and parasitic infections, high levels of cholesterol and blood lipids, high blood pressure and thrombosis.

IT Antibacterial agents
Anticholesteremic agents
Anticoagulants
Antihypertensives
Antiviral agents
Food additives
Fungicides
Parasiticides
(immobilized garlic alliinase and continuous production of allicin)

IT Enzymes, biological studies
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); CAT (Catalyst use); FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(immobilized; immobilized garlic alliinase and continuous production of allicin)

IT 539-86-6P, Allicin
RL: BMF (Bioindustrial manufacture); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(immobilized garlic alliinase and continuous production of allicin)

IT 9031-77-0P, Alliinase
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); CAT (Catalyst use); FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(immobilized garlic alliinase and continuous production of allicin)

IT 1398-61-4, Chitin 9000-69-5, Pectin 9002-18-0, Agar 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9003-19-4, Vinyl ether polymers 9004-34-6, Cellulose, uses 9004-54-0, Dextran, uses 9005-25-8, Starch, uses 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9006-26-2, Ethylene-maleic anhydride copolymer 9012-36-6, Agarose 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9046-40-6, Pectic acid 25014-41-9, Polyacrylonitrile 25067-05-4, Polyglycidyl methacrylate 27251-32-7, Polyallylalcohol 30347-69-4, Trisacryl 34354-76-2
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(immobilized garlic alliinase and continuous production of allicin)

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:38:26 ON 06 MAR 2008)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:38:37 ON 06 MAR 2008
L1 1726 CHITOSAN AND FUNG?

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L2          285 L1 AND PREP/RL
L3            3 L2 AND (PRESSURE OR AUTOCLAVE OR PSI)

=> 12 and (caustic or base or hydroxide)
        24982 CAUSTIC
          570 CAUSTICS
        25355 CAUSTIC
                (CAUSTIC OR CAUSTICS)
       745837 BASE
       164639 BASES
       845068 BASE
                (BASE OR BASES)
       318751 HYDROXIDE
        49972 HYDROXIDES
       342660 HYDROXIDE
                (HYDROXIDE OR HYDROXIDES)
L4          32 L2 AND (CAUSTIC OR BASE OR HYDROXIDE)

=> d l4 1-32 ibib abs kwic

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 32  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2008:160536  CAPLUS
TITLE:                   Non-CpG oligonucleotides stimulating the innate immune
                         response for use as adjuvants
INVENTOR(S):             Hoerr, Ingmar; Probst, Jochen; Ketterer, Thomas;
                         Scheeel, Birgit
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      Curevac GmbH, Germany
SOURCE:                  PCT Int. Appl., 112pp.
                         CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Patent
LANGUAGE:                English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:  1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     --------------      ----   --------    --------------------    --------
     WO 2008014979        A2    20080207    WO 2007-EP6772          20070731
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA,
             CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI,
             GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG,
             KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME,
             MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL,
             PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN,
             TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
             IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF,
             BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW,
             GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ,
             BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
     DE 102006035618      A1    20080207    DE 2006-102006035618    20060731
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                      DE 2006-102006035618A   20060731
                                            US 2007-942740P     P   20070608
AB   Oligonucleotides terminated with either C at the 5'- and 3'-ends or with G
     at the 5'- and 3'-ends that can be used to stimulate the innate immune
     response are described for use as immunostimulants and adjuvants in
     vaccines.  The oligonucleotides may be DNA or RNA, and if they are RNA,
     they may be terminated with uracil.  These oligonucleotides may also be
     used as conjugates with lipids for delivery.  The nucleic acid of the
     invention acts as an immune-stimulating agent inducing the innate immune
     response.  The present invention relates likewise to the use of a nucleic
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acid of the invention or a pharmaceutical composition according to the invention for the treatment of infectious diseases, autoimmune diseases, allergies or cancer diseases. The use of oligoribonucleotides and conjugates of oligoribonucleotides with lipids is shown to induce immunostimulation in PBMCs. Use of these oligonucleotides as immunostimulants in cancer immunotherapy is demonstrated in mice.

IT Lipids
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(conjugates, with oligonucleotides, as adjuvants; non-CpG oligonucleotides stimulating innate immune response for use as adjuvants)

IT Mycosis
(fungoides, vaccines against; non-CpG oligonucleotides stimulating innate immune response for use as adjuvants)

IT Skin, neoplasm
(mycosis fungoides, vaccines against; non-CpG oligonucleotides stimulating innate immune response for use as adjuvants)

IT 7305-59-1P 89496-73-1P 123706-69-4P 142386-74-1P 142386-77-4P 142386-78-5P 142386-79-6P 142386-80-9P 850544-45-5P 1004316-10-2P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and reactions of; non-CpG oligonucleotides stimulating innate immune response for use as adjuvants)

IT 260430-24-8P 946568-34-9P 1004316-09-9P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation and use of; non-CpG oligonucleotides stimulating innate immune response for use as adjuvants)

IT 71-44-3, spermine 111-01-3 124-20-9 7784-30-7, Aluminum phosphate 9012-76-4, Chitosan 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide (Al(OH)3) 53678-77-6 263746-33-4, Adjumer
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vaccines containing, as immunostimulant; non-CpG oligonucleotides stimulating innate immune response for use as adjuvants)

IT 53-43-0 83-44-3D, Deoxycholic acid, complex with alum 91-22-5D, Quinoline, imidazoquinoline derivs. 111-02-4 112-18-5 3458-28-4, D-Mannose 7421-40-1, BIORAL 9001-67-6, Neuraminidase 9002-88-4D, Polyethylene, carbamate-functionalized 9005-65-6 9005-80-5, Inulin 9011-14-7 9028-79-9 10103-46-5, Calcium phosphate 17406-45-0 18194-24-6 24936-38-7 26100-51-6 26124-68-5 26266-58-0 26780-50-7, PLG 32222-06-3 34346-01-5 35607-20-6 38640-92-5 60355-78-4 61093-23-0 61361-72-6 66112-59-2 66578-77-6, Aluminum hydroxide phosphate 66594-14-7, Quil-A 70280-03-4 71208-06-5 77229-76-6 78113-36-7 83461-56-7 83652-28-2, CGRP 93000-06-7 99011-02-6 121288-39-9 133863-30-6, D-Murapalmitine 141256-04-4 143005-30-5 144875-48-9 145380-33-2, TiterMax 159940-37-1, Pleuran 160903-17-3, Montanide ISA 720 172889-84-8 190396-06-6, Montanide ISA 51 208937-20-6, Provax (adjuvant) 252725-59-0, Iscoprep 703 294664-93-0 303734-90-9, Detox (adjuvant) 370108-99-9 431048-16-7, Iscomatrix 467423-50-3, TERamide 541547-35-7 544482-83-9, IMOxine 691397-13-4 858932-43-1, Stealth (liposome) 911642-39-2, IC 31 937402-51-2 944242-64-2 1004316-11-3
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vaccines containing; non-CpG oligonucleotides stimulating innate immune response for use as adjuvants)

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1476067 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 148:77254
TITLE: Preparation of Aspergillus niger cell wall derivatives and their uses
INVENTOR(S): Versali, Marie-France; Gautier, Sandrine; Bruyere, Jean-Michel; Clerisse, Fabienne; Bornet, Aurelie; Teissedre, Pierre-Louis; Rouanet, Jean-Max
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Belg.
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 65pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 504,046.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2007299034	A1	20071227	US 2007-785769	20070420
BE 1014638	A6	20040203	BE 2002-93	20020212
US 2005130273	A1	20050616	US 2005-504046	20050128
FR 2887750	A1	20070105	FR 2005-7066	20050704
FR 2900054	A1	20071026	FR 2006-51415	20060421
WO 2007003863	A2	20070111	WO 2006-FR50674	20060704
WO 2007003863	A3	20070322		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

BE 2002-93	A	20020212
US 2005-504046	A2	20050128
FR 2005-7066	A	20050704
FR 2006-51415	A	20060421
WO 2006-FR50674	A2	20060704
WO 2003-EP1375	W	20030212

AB In a first aspect, the present invention relates to a method for isolating cell wall derivs. from fungal or yeast biomass. According to this method, chitin polymers or chitin-glucan copolymers can be obtained. In another aspect, the invention relates to a method for preparing chitosan from chitin. The invention further relates to chitin polymers, chitin-glucan polymers and chitosan polymers obtainable by the methods according to the invention. Moreover, the invention relates to the use of chitin polymers, chitin-glucan copolymers or chitosan polymers obtainable by the method according to the present invention in medical, pharmaceutical, agricultural, nutraceutical, food, textile, cosmetic, industrial and/or environmental applications, and in particular of chitin-glucan copolymers used as a technol. additive for treating a food-grade liquid or in orally administered compns.
AB In a first aspect, the present invention relates to a method for isolating cell wall derivs. from fungal or yeast biomass. According to this method, chitin polymers or chitin-glucan copolymers can be obtained. In another aspect, the invention relates to a method for preparing chitosan from chitin. The invention further relates to chitin

polymers, chitin-glucan polymers and chitosan polymers obtainable by the methods according to the invention. Moreover, the invention relates to the use of chitin polymers, chitin-glucan copolymers or chitosan polymers obtainable by the method according to the present invention in medical, pharmaceutical, agricultural, nutraceutical, food, textile, cosmetic, industrial and/or. . .

IT Hydrolysis
(base; preparation of Aspergillus niger cell wall derivs. and their uses)

IT Alcoholic beverages
Anticholesteremic agents
Antidiabetic agents
Antiobesity agents
Ascomycota
Aspergillus niger
Basidiomycota
Beer
Cell wall
Clarification
Colloids
Dietary supplements
Extraction
Feed additives
Fruit and vegetable juices
Fungi
Fungi imperfecti
Glues
Hamster
Herbicides
Immunostimulants
Mycelium
Rattus
Turbidity
Wine
Zygomycetes
(preparation of Aspergillus niger cell wall derivs. and their uses)

IT 287935-68-6P
RL: BMF (Bioindustrial manufacture); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FFD (Food or feed use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(preparation of Aspergillus niger cell wall derivs. and their uses)

IT 1398-61-4P, Chitin 9012-72-0P, Glucan
RL: BMF (Bioindustrial manufacture); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of Aspergillus niger cell wall derivs. and their uses)

IT 9012-76-4P, Chitosan
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of Aspergillus niger cell wall derivs. and their uses)

IT 70694-72-3P, Chitosan chloride
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of Aspergillus niger cell wall derivs. and their uses)

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1396695 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 148:31925
TITLE: Adjuvant in the form of a lipid-modified nucleic acid

INVENTOR(S): Hoerr, Ingmar; Ketterer, Thomas; Pascolo, Steve
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Curevac GmbH, Germany
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 48pp., Cont.-in-part of Appl. No. PCT/EP2006/008321.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2007280929	A1	20071206	US 2007-748181	20070514
DE 102006007433	A1	20070823	DE 2006-102006007433	20060217
WO 2007095976	A2	20070830	WO 2006-EP8321	20060824
WO 2007095976	A3	20071101		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2006-102006007433A 20060217
WO 2006-EP8321 A2 20060824

AB The authors disclose immunostimulatory adjuvants in the form of lipid-modified nucleic acids, optionally in combination with further adjuvants. In one example, the adjuvant comprises a tocopherol-modified RNA oligonucleotide. The authors disclose the use of the adjuvants and of vaccines for the treatment of infectious diseases or cancer.

IT Mycosis
(fungoides; lipid-modified oligonucleotide immunostimulants for use in vaccines)
IT Skin, neoplasm
(mycosis fungoides; lipid-modified oligonucleotide immunostimulants for use in vaccines)
IT 71-44-3, Spermine 99-20-7D, Trehalose, dimycolate esters 124-20-9, Spermidine 9012-76-4, Chitosan 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, biological studies 53678-77-6, Muramyl dipeptide 87420-41-5 95328-31-7, Nucleoline 691397-13-4, Pluronic
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(for use in vaccines employing lipid-modified oligonucleotide immunostimulants)
IT 142386-74-1P 142386-78-5P 260430-24-8P 850544-45-5P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and coupling to oligonucleotides)
IT 160813-76-3P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and coupling to oligonucleotides)
IT 7305-59-1P
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and reaction with tocopherol)
IT 142386-80-9P 946568-34-9P

RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and succinylation of)

IT 151835-83-5P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and succinylation of)

IT 6145-69-3P 142386-79-6P
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and tritylation of)

IT 123706-69-4P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1354468 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 148:162777
TITLE: Extraction and Precipitation of Chitosan from Cell Wall of Zygomycetes Fungi by Dilute Sulfuric Acid
AUTHOR(S): Zamani, Akram; Edebo, Lars; Sjoestroem, Bjoern; Taherzadeh, Mohammad J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Engineering, University of Boras, Boras, SE-50190, Swed.
SOURCE: Biomacromolecules (2007), 8(12), 3786-3790
CODEN: BOMAF6; ISSN: 1525-7797
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A new method was developed in this work for extraction of chitosan from the zygomycetes cell wall. It is based on the temperature-dependent solubility of chitosan in dilute sulfuric acid. Chitin is soluble in neither cold nor hot dilute sulfuric acid. Similarly chitosan is not soluble at room temperature but is dissolved in 1% H2SO4 at 121° within 20 min. The new method was developed to measure the chitosan content of the biomass and cell wall. The procedures were investigated by measuring phosphate, protein, ash, glucuronic acid, and degree of acetylation. The cell wall derivs. of fungus Rhizomucor pusillus were then examined by this new method. The results indicated 8% of the biomass as chitosan. After treatment with NaOH, the alkali-insol. material (AIM) contained 45.3% chitosan. Treatment of AIM with acetic acid resulted in 16.5% acetic-acid-soluble material (AcSM) and 79.0% alkali- and acid-insol. material (AAIM). AcSM is usually cited as pure chitosan, but the new method shows major impurities by, for example, phosphate. Furthermore, AAIM is usually considered to be the chitosan-free fraction, whereas the new method shows more than 76% of the chitosan present in AIM is found in AAIM. It might indicate the inability of acetic acid to sep. chitosan from the cell wall.

REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Extraction and Precipitation of Chitosan from Cell Wall of Zygomycetes Fungi by Dilute Sulfuric Acid

AB A new method was developed in this work for extraction of chitosan from the zygomycetes cell wall. It is based on the temperature-dependent solubility of chitosan in dilute sulfuric acid. Chitin is soluble in neither

cold nor hot dilute sulfuric acid. Similarly chitosan is not soluble at room temperature but is dissolved in 1% H_2SO_4 at 121° within 20 min. The new method was developed to measure the chitosan content of the biomass and cell wall. The procedures were investigated by measuring phosphate, protein, ash, glucuronic acid, and degree of acetylation. The cell wall derivs. of fungus Rhizomucor pusillus were then examined by this new method. The results indicated 8% of the biomass as chitosan. After treatment with NaOH, the alkali-insol. material (AIM) contained 45.3% chitosan. Treatment of AIM with acetic acid resulted in 16.5% acetic-acid-soluble material (AcSM) and 79.0% alkali- and acid-insol. material (AAIM). AcSM is usually cited as pure chitosan, but the new method shows major impurities by, for example, phosphate. Furthermore, AAIM is usually considered to be the chitosan-free fraction, whereas the new method shows more than 76% of the chitosan present in AIM is found in AAIM. It might indicate the inability of acetic acid to sep. chitosan from the cell wall.

ST Zygomycetes cell wall chitosan extn pptn dil sulfuric acid; fungus cell wall chitosan extn pptn dil sulfuric acid

IT Temperature
(-dependent solubility; extraction and precipitation of chitosan from cell wall of Zygomycetes fungi by dilute sulfuric acid)

IT Biomass
Cell wall
Precipitation (chemical)
Rhizomucor pusillus
Solvent extraction
Zygomycetes
(extraction and precipitation of chitosan from cell wall of Zygomycetes fungi by dilute sulfuric acid)

IT Solubility
(temperature-dependent; extraction and precipitation of chitosan from cell wall of Zygomycetes fungi by dilute sulfuric acid)

IT 9012-76-4P, Chitosan
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(extraction and precipitation of chitosan from cell wall of Zygomycetes fungi by dilute sulfuric acid)

IT 64-19-7, Acetic acid, biological studies 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, biological studies 7664-93-9, Sulfuric acid, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(extraction and precipitation of chitosan from cell wall of Zygomycetes fungi by dilute sulfuric acid)

IT 14265-44-2, Phosphate, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(impurity; extraction and precipitation of chitosan from cell wall of Zygomycetes fungi by dilute sulfuric acid)

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1022305 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:321386
TITLE: Isolation of killer protein zymocin of Kluyveromyces lactis with chitin carrier
INVENTOR(S): Kitamoto, Hiroko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): National Institute of Agrobiological Resources (NIAR), Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2007228937	A	20070913	JP 2006-57575	20060303
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2006-57575	20060303

AB The killer protein zymocin in fermentation broth of K. lactis is adsorbed with chitosan carrier, eluded with acetic acid, and neutralized with alkali solution The method gives high-purity and high-yield active zymocin.
AB The killer protein zymocin in fermentation broth of K. lactis is adsorbed with chitosan carrier, eluded with acetic acid, and neutralized with alkali solution The method gives high-purity and high-yield active zymocin.
IT Adsorbents
Carriers
Fungicides
Kluyveromyces lactis
Purification
(Isolation of killer protein zymosin of Kluyveromyces lactis with chitin carrier)
IT Alkali metal hydroxides
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Isolation of killer protein zymosin of Kluyveromyces lactis with chitin carrier)
IT 502625-45-8P, Zymocin (toxin)
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); PREP (Preparation)
(Isolation of killer protein zymosin of Kluyveromyces lactis with chitin carrier)

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:940823 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:321270
TITLE: Adjuvants in the form of lipid-modified nucleic acids
INVENTOR(S): Hoerr, Ingmar; Ketterer, Thomas; Pascolo, Steve
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Curevac G.m.b.H., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 38pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 102006007433	A1	20070823	DE 2006-102006007433	20060217
WO 2007095976	A2	20070830	WO 2006-EP8321	20060824
WO 2007095976	A3	20071101		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,

IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA

US 2007280929 A1 20071206 US 2007-748181 20070514
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2006-102006007433A 20060217
WO 2006-EP8321 A2 20060824

AB The present invention concerns an immunostimulating adjuvant in the form of a lipid-modified nucleic acid, optionally in combination with addnl. adjuvants. Furthermore, the invention concerns a pharmaceutical composition and a vaccine each containing the inventive immunostimulating adjuvant, at least one active ingredient and optionally a pharmaceutical suitable carrier and/or further excipients, additives and/or an addnl. adjuvant. Also the present invention concerns the use of the inventive pharmaceutical composition as well as the inventive vaccine for treatment of infectious diseases or cancer. Likewise the present invention covers the use of the inventive immunostimulating adjuvant for production of a pharmaceutical composition for treatment of cancer or infectious diseases.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT Mycosis
(fungoides; treatment of cancer or infection using adjuvants in form of lipid-modified nucleic acids)

IT DNA
Nucleic acids
Oligodeoxyribonucleotides
Oligonucleotides
RNA
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(lipid modified; treatment of cancer or infection using adjuvants in form of lipid-modified nucleic acids)

IT Skin, neoplasm
(mycosis fungoides; treatment of cancer or infection using adjuvants in form of lipid-modified nucleic acids)

IT 71-44-3, Spermine 99-20-7D, Trehalose, mycolate esters 124-20-9, Spermidine 9012-76-4, Chitosan 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, biological studies 53678-77-6, Muramyl dipeptide 87420-41-5, Pam3Cys
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(adjuvant; treatment of cancer or infection using adjuvants in form of lipid-modified nucleic acids)

IT 947354-69-0DP, lipid modified
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(treatment of cancer or infection using adjuvants in form of lipid-modified nucleic acids)

IT 6145-69-3P 7305-59-1P 89496-73-1P 142386-77-4P 142386-79-6P 142386-80-9P 151835-83-5P 946568-34-9P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(treatment of cancer or infection using adjuvants in form of lipid-modified nucleic acids)

IT 123706-69-4P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(treatment of cancer or infection using adjuvants in form of lipid-modified nucleic acids)

IT 79094-66-9DP, lipid modified 142386-74-1DP, nucleic acid conjugates

142386-78-5DP, nucleic acid conjugates 160813-76-3DP, nucleic acid conjugates 217312-57-7DP, lipid modified 217312-58-8DP, lipid modified 260430-24-8DP, nucleic acid conjugates 264875-63-0DP, lipid modified 264875-64-1DP, lipid modified 264875-65-2DP, lipid modified 264875-66-3DP, lipid modified 264875-67-4DP, lipid modified 264875-68-5DP, lipid modified 264875-69-6DP, lipid modified 264875-70-9DP, lipid modified 264875-71-0DP, lipid modified 264875-72-1DP, lipid modified 264875-73-2DP, lipid modified 264875-74-3DP, lipid modified 264875-75-4DP, lipid modified 264875-76-5DP, lipid modified 264875-77-6DP, lipid modified 264875-78-7DP, lipid modified 264875-79-8DP, lipid modified 264875-80-1DP, lipid modified 264875-81-2DP, lipid modified 264875-82-3DP, lipid modified 264875-83-4DP, lipid modified 264875-84-5DP, lipid modified 264875-85-6DP, lipid modified 264875-86-7DP, lipid modified 264875-87-8DP, lipid modified 264875-88-9DP, lipid modified 264875-89-0DP, lipid modified 264875-90-3DP, lipid modified 850544-45-5DP, nucleic acid conjugates 947315-04-0DP, lipid modified 947352-01-4DP, lipid modified 947354-64-5DP, lipid modified 947354-65-6DP, lipid modified 947354-66-7DP, lipid modified 947354-67-8DP, lipid modified 947354-68-9DP, lipid modified 947354-70-3DP, lipid modified 947354-71-4DP, lipid modified 947354-72-5DP, lipid modified 947354-73-6DP, lipid modified 947354-74-7DP, lipid modified 947354-75-8DP, lipid modified 947354-76-9DP, lipid modified 947354-77-0DP, lipid modified 947354-78-1DP, lipid modified 947354-79-2DP, lipid modified 947354-80-5DP, lipid modified 947354-81-6DP, lipid modified 947354-82-7DP, lipid modified 947354-83-8DP, lipid modified 947354-84-9DP, lipid modified 947354-85-0DP, lipid modified 947354-86-1DP, lipid modified 947354-87-2DP, lipid modified 947354-88-3DP, lipid modified 947354-89-4DP, lipid modified 947354-90-7DP, lipid modified 947354-91-8DP, lipid modified 947354-92-9DP, lipid modified 947421-45-6DP, lipid modified 947421-46-7DP, lipid modified

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(treatment of cancer or infection using adjuvants in form of lipid-modified nucleic acids)

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:582806 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:184602

TITLE: Antifungal properties of Schiff bases of chitosan, N-substituted chitosan and quaternized chitosan

AUTHOR(S): Guo, Zhanyong; Xing, Ronge; Liu, Song; Zhong, Zhimei; Ji, Xia; Wang, Lin; Li, Pengcheng

CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Oceanology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Qingdao, 266071, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Carbohydrate Research (2007), 342(10), 1329-1332
CODEN: CRBRAT; ISSN: 0008-6215

PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Schiff bases of chitosan, N-substituted chitosan, and quaternized chitosan were synthesized and their antifungal properties were analyzed against Botrytis cinerea Pers. (B. cinerea pers.) and Colletotrichum lagenarium (Pass) Ell.et halst (C. lagenarium (Pass) Ell.et halst) based on the method of D. Jasso de Rodriguez and co-workers. The results showed that quaternized chitosan had better inhibitory properties than chitosan,

Schiff bases of chitosan, and N-substituted chitosan.

REFERENCE COUNT: 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Antifungal properties of Schiff bases of chitosan, N-substituted chitosan and quaternized chitosan

AB Schiff bases of chitosan, N-substituted chitosan, and quaternized chitosan were synthesized and their antifungal properties were analyzed against Botrytis cinerea Pers. (B. cinerea pers.) and Colletotrichum lagenarium (Pass) Ell.et. . . lagenarium (Pass) Ell.et halst) based on the method of D. Jasso de Rodriguez and co-workers. The results showed that quaternized chitosan had better inhibitory properties than chitosan, Schiff bases of chitosan, and N-substituted chitosan.

ST antifungal chitosan deriv prepn

IT Fungicides
(agrochem.; synthesis and antifungal properties of Schiff bases of chitosan, N-substituted chitosan and quaternized chitosan)

IT Schiff bases
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(of chitosan; synthesis and antifungal properties of Schiff bases of chitosan, N-substituted chitosan and quaternized chitosan)

IT Botrytis cinerea
Glomerella cingulata orbiculare
(synthesis and antifungal properties of Schiff bases of chitosan, N-substituted chitosan and quaternized chitosan)

IT 71211-96-6P 71212-04-9P 75433-05-5P 160371-94-8P 845896-02-8P 890928-78-6P
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(synthesis and antifungal properties of Schiff bases of chitosan, N-substituted chitosan and quaternized chitosan)

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:318572 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:406347
TITLE: Method for preparing new low-toxicity fungicide for crops
INVENTOR(S): Li, Pengcheng; Liu, Song; Xing, Ronge; Yu, Huahua; Guo, Zhanyong; Wang, Pibo; Li, Cuiping
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Institute of Oceanology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 17 pp. CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1751576	A	20060329	CN 2004-10050480	20040922
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2004-10050480	20040922

AB The method comprises degrading high mol. weight chitosan in 15-20

times 0.5-5% homogeneous solvent(hydrochloric acid or acetic acid) in the presence of hydrogen peroxide(0.5-3 times of chitosan) under microwave radiation of 340-850 W for 2-10 min, cooling, adding metal compound(Cu or Zn) under stirring, allowing to react at room temperature for 2-12
h, precipitating with acetone and/or ethanol, washing deposition with 70-80% ethanol and then anhydrous ethanol, and drying at 50-80° to obtain oligochitosan-metal coordinated complex with general formula I. The chitosan has mol. weight of (50-100)*104 and deacylation ratio of 65-100%. The fungicide has high efficiency and low toxicity.

TI Method for preparing new low-toxicity fungicide for crops

AB The method comprises degrading high mol. weight chitosan in 15-20 times 0.5-5% homogeneous solvent(hydrochloric acid or acetic acid) in the presence of hydrogen peroxide(0.5-3 times of chitosan) under microwave radiation of 340-850 W for 2-10 min, cooling, adding metal compound(Cu or Zn) under stirring, allowing to react. . . 70-80% ethanol and then anhydrous ethanol, and drying at 50-80° to obtain oligochitosan-metal coordinated complex with general formula I. The chitosan has mol. weight of (50-100)*104 and deacylation ratio of 65-100%. The fungicide has high efficiency and low toxicity.

ST fungicide crop chitooligosaccharide metal coordinated complex

IT Fungicides
(agrochem.; preparation of low-toxicity chitooligosacchride-metal complex fungicide for crops)

IT Oligosaccharides, biological studies
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(chitooligosaccharides, metal complexex; preparation of low-toxicity chitooligosacchride-metal complex fungicide for crops)

IT Alternaria solani
Crop (plant)
Fusarium oxysporum
Physalospora piricola
Valsa mali
(preparation of low-toxicity chitooligosacchride-metal complex fungicide for crops)

IT Coordination compounds
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(with chitooligosaccharide; preparation of low-toxicity chitooligosacchride-metal complex fungicide for crops)

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses 67-64-1, Acetone, uses 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, uses 10361-37-2, Barium chloride, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(preparation of low-toxicity chitooligosacchride-metal complex fungicide for crops)

IT 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, reactions 7733-02-0, Zinc sulfate 7758-98-7, Copper sulfate, reactions 9012-76-4, Chitosan
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of low-toxicity chitooligosacchride-metal complex fungicide for crops)

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:132900 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:273113
TITLE: Application of fungal chitosan for clarification of apple juice
AUTHOR(S): Rungsardthong, Vilai; Wongvuttanakul, Nijarin; Kongpien, Nilada; Chotiwaranon, Pachara
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Agro-Industrial Technology, Faculty of

Applied Science, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology North Bangkok, Bangkok, 10800, Thailand
SOURCE: Process Biochemistry (Amsterdam, Netherlands) (2006), 41(3), 589-593
CODEN: PBCHE5; ISSN: 1359-5113
PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Absidia glauca var. paradoxa IFO 4007 was cultured in liquid medium at 24 °C with agitation speed 100 and 200 rpm. The harvested mycelia were treated with hot 2% sodium hydroxide to isolate the alkali-insol. materials. The extraction of chitosan from the alkali-insol. materials was carried out with 2% acetic acid at room temperature The maximum chitosan extracted was 0.6 and 1.28 g/l at 100 and 200 rpm, resp. The degree of deacetylation of the extracted chitosan was 86%. The viscosity of 0.1% chitosan in 0.5% acetic acid was 4.0 cP. The use of fungal chitosan as fining agents for apple juice was compared to com. chitosan prepared from shrimp shells. The reaction temps. were investigated at 30, 35, and 40 °C with chitosan concentration at 0.1, 0.5, 0.7, and 1.0 g/l. Sample with chitosan treatment at 0.7 g/l and 40 °C reached maximum clarity. The clarity and color changes of the apple juice correlated closely for both fungal and shrimp chitosan treatment. The fungal chitosan proved highly effective in reducing the apple juice turbidity and gave lighter juices than the sample treated with shrimp chitosan.

REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Application of fungal chitosan for clarification of apple juice

AB . . . medium at 24 °C with agitation speed 100 and 200 rpm. The harvested mycelia were treated with hot 2% sodium hydroxide to isolate the alkali-insol. materials. The extraction of chitosan from the alkali-insol. materials was carried out with 2% acetic acid at room temperature The maximum chitosan extracted was 0.6 and 1.28 g/l at 100 and 200 rpm, resp. The degree of deacetylation of the extracted chitosan was 86%. The viscosity of 0.1% chitosan in 0.5% acetic acid was 4.0 cP. The use of fungal chitosan as fining agents for apple juice was compared to com. chitosan prepared from shrimp shells. The reaction temps. were investigated at 30, 35, and 40 °C with chitosan concentration at 0.1, 0.5, 0.7, and 1.0 g/l. Sample with chitosan treatment at 0.7 g/l and 40 °C reached maximum clarity. The clarity and color changes of the apple juice correlated closely for both fungal and shrimp chitosan treatment. The fungal chitosan proved highly effective in reducing the apple juice turbidity and gave lighter juices than the sample treated with shrimp chitosan.

ST chitosan Absidia apple juice clarification

IT Absidia glauca paradoxa
Apple juice
Clarification
Food processing
Turbidity
(fungal chitosan for clarification of apple juice)

IT 9012-76-4P, Chitosan
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(fungal chitosan for clarification of apple juice)

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:120247 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:198995
TITLE: Antimicrobial devices and compositions comprising silver, copper or zinc compounds
INVENTOR(S): Karandikar, Bhalchandra M.; Gibbins, Bruce L.; Cornell, Ken A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Acrymed, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 77 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006015317	A2	20060209	WO 2005-US27260	20050801
WO 2006015317	A3	20060706		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
EP 1781098	A2	20070509	EP 2005-778379	20050801
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
CN 101010004	A	20070801	CN 2005-80028750	20050801
IN 2007KN00735	A	20070713	IN 2007-KN735	20070228
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-592535P	P 20040730
			WO 2005-US27260	W 20050801

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 144:198995

AB The present invention provides methods and compns. for antimicrobial devices comprising metal containing compns. which are resistant to heat and light discoloration. The metal containing compns. may comprise salts or complexes of silver, copper or zinc. In one aspect, the metal salts may comprise metal salts of saccharin, acesulfame, long chain fatty acids, and alkyl dicarboxylic acids. The compns. further comprise polymers which form salts or complexes with silver, copper or zinc. The methods of the present invention comprise treating devices with the metal containing compns., including, but not limited to, such devices as woven wound care materials, catheters, patient care devices, and collagen matrixes. The present invention further comprises treatment of humans and animals with the antimicrobial devices described herein. For example, a silver saccharinate suspension was prepared by reacting 0.205 g sodium saccharinate dissolved in 10 mL water with 1 mL of a 1 M silver nitrate solution Maxorb (alginate/CMC fiber dressing) was soaked in the solution of 1 mL silver saccharinate suspension prepared in 10 mL ethanol, gently blotted and dried in oven at 45° to obtain an antimicrobial dressing. The antimicrobial activity of the dressing was verified by standard zone of inhibition (ZOI) assay. The 24 h ZOI against Staphylococcus aureus was 13/6.5, compared to 6.5/6.5 for untreated gauze used as a control.

IT Anesthetics

Antimicrobial agents
Antiviral agents
Coating materials
Contact lenses
Cotton fibers
Fungicides
Hydrogels
Stability
Superabsorbents
Wound healing promoters
(antimicrobial devices and compns. comprising copper, silver, or zinc compds. and hydrophilic matrixes)

IT 2673-17-8P
RL: DEV (Device component use); PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(antimicrobial devices and compns. comprising copper, silver, or zinc compds. and hydrophilic matrixes)

IT 50-81-7D, Ascorbic acid, silver complex 54-85-3, Isoniazide 57-92-1, Streptomycin, biological studies 58-14-0, Pyrimethamine 58-96-8D, Uridine, trifluoro derivs. 59-30-3D, Folic acid, silver complex 60-54-8, Tetracycline 61-33-6, biological studies 67-52-7D, Barbituric acid, silver complex 68-35-9, Sulfadiazine 69-53-4, Ampicillin 74-55-5, Ethambutol 80-08-0, Dapsone 81-07-2D, Saccharin, copper, silver or zinc salts 98-96-4, Pyrazinamide 100-33-4, Pentamidine 114-07-8, Erythromycin 154-21-2, Lincomycin 526-95-4D, D-Gluconic acid, silver complex 532-31-0, Silver benzoate 533-51-7, Silver oxalate 534-16-7, Silver carbonate 564-25-0, Doxycycline 1397-89-3, Amphotericin B 1403-66-3, Gentamicin 1701-93-5, Silver thiocyanate 2030-63-9, Clofazimine 2634-33-5D, 1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one, derivs., silver salts 3507-99-1, Silver stearate 3508-01-8, Silver palmitate 4428-95-9, Foscarnet 5326-10-3D, Phosphoranilide, silver complex 6998-60-3, Rifamycin 7440-06-4D, Platinum, compds. 7440-22-4D, Silver, ascorbic acid complex 7440-57-5D, Gold, compds. 7542-37-2, Paromomycin 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies 7783-97-3, Silver iodate 7784-09-0, Silver phosphate 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9035-88-5, Silver alginate 10294-26-5, Silver sulfate 12284-74-1 12673-77-7, Silver hydroxide 13463-41-7, Zinc-pyrithione 18268-45-6, Silver laurate 18323-44-9, Clindamycin 19025-97-9, Silver salicylate 20667-12-3, Silver oxide 20963-87-5, Silver tartrate 21548-73-2, Silver sulfide 22257-44-9 22916-47-8, Miconazole 23149-52-2, Silver thiosulfate 24342-35-6 33665-90-6D, Acesulfame, copper, silver or zinc salts 41286-37-7, Silver zirconium phosphate 42880-01-3 57545-81-0 59277-89-3, Acyclovir 62448-20-8 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 66518-73-8 71911-43-8 72559-06-9, Rifabutin 81103-11-9, Clarithromycin 82410-32-0, Ganciclovir 82419-36-1, Ofloxacin 83905-01-5, Azithromycin 84625-61-6, Itraconazole 85721-33-1, Ciprofloxacin 86386-73-4, Fluconazole 95233-18-4, Atovaquone 101367-05-9 101831-37-2, Diclazuril 110871-86-8, Sparfloxacin 113149-14-7, Silver hyaluronate 115399-80-9 296785-44-9
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antimicrobial devices and compns. comprising copper, silver, or zinc compds. and hydrophilic matrixes)

IT 1306-06-5, Hydroxyapatite 1314-23-4, Zirconia, biological studies 1398-61-4, Chitin 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9012-76-4, Chitosan 13463-67-7, Titania, biological studies 14807-96-6, Talc, biological

studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antimicrobial devices and compns. comprising copper, silver, or zinc compds. and hydrophilic matrixes)

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:81873 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:306747
TITLE: Novel derivatives of chitosan and their antifungal activities in vitro
AUTHOR(S): Guo, Zhanyong; Chen, Rong; Xing, Ronge; Liu, Song; Yu, Huahua; Wang, Pibo; Li, Cuiping; Li, Pengcheng
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Oceanology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Qingdao, 266071, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Carbohydrate Research (2006), 341(3), 351-354
CODEN: CRBRAT; ISSN: 0008-6215
PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Three Schiff bases of carboxymethylchitosan (CMCTS) were prepared, and their antifungal activities were assessed according to the method of Jasso de Rodriguez D. et al. (2005). 2-(2-Hydroxybenzylideneamino)-6-carboxymethylchitosan (HNCMCTS) and 2-(5-chloro-2-hydroxybenzylideneamino)-6-carboxymethylchitosan (HCCMCTS) had better inhibitory effects than those of chitosan or CMCTS against Fusarium oxysporum vasinfectum, Alternaria solani, and Valsa mali.
REFERENCE COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
TI Novel derivatives of chitosan and their antifungal activities in vitro
AB Three Schiff bases of carboxymethylchitosan (CMCTS) were prepared, and their antifungal activities were assessed according to the method of Jasso de Rodriguez D. et al. (2005). 2-(2-Hydroxybenzylideneamino)-6-carboxymethylchitosan (HNCMCTS) and 2-(5-chloro-2-hydroxybenzylideneamino)-6-carboxymethylchitosan (HCCMCTS) had better inhibitory effects than those of chitosan or CMCTS against Fusarium oxysporum vasinfectum, Alternaria solani, and Valsa mali.
ST carboxymethylchitosan Schiff base prepn fungicide
IT Alternaria solani
Fusarium vasinfectum
Valsa mali
(control by fungicidal carboxymethylchitosan Schiff bases)
IT Fungicides
(preparation of fungicidal carboxymethylchitosan Schiff bases)
IT 9012-76-4, Chitosan
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fungicidal activity of)
IT 83512-85-0P, Carboxymethylchitosan 869318-04-7P 869318-08-1P 869318-09-2P
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation as fungicide)
IT 83512-85-0DP, Carboxymethylchitosan, Schiff bases
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of fungicidal carboxymethylchitosan Schiff bases)

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1180665 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:310508
TITLE: Preliminary study on chitosan isolated from Rhizopus japonicus
AUTHOR(S): Zhang, Tao; Yu, Rong; Li, Lingling
CORPORATE SOURCE: West China School of Pharmacy, Sichuan University, Chengdu, 610041, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Shipin Yu Fajiao Gongye (2004), 30(12), 66-70
CODEN: SPYYDO; ISSN: 0253-990X
PUBLISHER: Shipin Yu Fajiao Gongye
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese
AB A simple method for the lab-scale isolation of chitosan from hyplal walls of Rhizopus japonicus was studied. The fungus strain was cultured with a reciprocal shaking at 170 r/min. Fungal mycelia was then harvested and the productivity determined The orthogonal exptl. results showed that culture medium with an initial pH 5.0, the optimal carbon source amylum concentration at 20 g/L, the optimal nitrogen source peptone concentration at 10g/L and temperature of 26 degree were the most suitable conditions for mycelia and chitosan production The productivity of the dry weight of mycelia was 8.43 g/L under the optimal condition. After the mycelium was treated with sodium hydroxide twice and extracted with hydrochloric acid, the nature chitosan with a yield of 895 mg/L, which accounted for 10.58% of the dry weight of mycelia with a purity of 90.5% was obtained.
TI Preliminary study on chitosan isolated from Rhizopus japonicus
AB A simple method for the lab-scale isolation of chitosan from hyplal walls of Rhizopus japonicus was studied. The fungus strain was cultured with a reciprocal shaking at 170 r/min. Fungal mycelia was then harvested and the productivity determined The orthogonal exptl. results showed that culture medium with an initial pH. . . optimal nitrogen source peptone concentration at 10g/L and temperature of 26 degree were the most suitable conditions for mycelia and chitosan production The productivity of the dry weight of mycelia was 8.43 g/L under the optimal condition. After the mycelium was treated with sodium hydroxide twice and extracted with hydrochloric acid, the nature chitosan with a yield of 895 mg/L, which accounted for 10.58% of the dry weight of mycelia with a purity of. . .
ST chitosan Rhizopus
IT Fermentation
Rhizopus japonicus
(preliminary study on chitosan isolated from Rhizopus japonicus)
IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(preliminary study on chitosan isolated from Rhizopus japonicus)
IT 9012-76-4P, Chitosan
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preliminary study on chitosan isolated from Rhizopus japonicus)

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:983611 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:292527

TITLE: Bioavailability and improved delivery of alkaline pharmaceutical drugs
INVENTOR(S): Yu, Ruey J.; Van Scott, Eugene J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 16 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 792,273.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005196418	A1	20050908	US 2005-50434	20050204
US 2004214215	A1	20041028	US 2004-792273	20040304
WO 2006084174	A2	20060810	WO 2006-US3917	20060206
WO 2006084174	A3	20071004		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2004-792273	A2	20040304
US 2003-452557P	P	20030307
US 2005-50434	A	20050204

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 143:292527

AB Embodiments of the invention relate to a composition, a process of making the composition, and to the use of the composition The compns. include a mol. complex formed between an alkaline pharmaceutical drug and at least one selected from a hydroxy acid, a polyhydroxy acid, a related acid, a lactone, or combinations thereof. The compns. provide improved bioavailability and improved delivery of the drug into the cutaneous tissues. For example, diphenhydramine hydrochloride 29 g (0.1 mol) was dissolved in water and 5 N sodium hydroxide generating diphenhydramine free base . Gluconolactone 18 g (0.1 mol) was added to form a mol. complex of 0.1 mol diphenhydramine free base with 0.1 mol gluconic acid/gluconolactone. The solution thus obtained was used for various forms of topical formulations including oil-in-water creams, lotions, gels and solns.

AB . . . into the cutaneous tissues. For example, diphenhydramine hydrochloride 29 g (0.1 mol) was dissolved in water and 5 N sodium hydroxide generating diphenhydramine free base. Gluconolactone 18 g (0.1 mol) was added to form a mol. complex of 0.1 mol diphenhydramine free base with 0.1 mol gluconic acid/gluconolactone. The solution thus obtained was used for various forms of topical formulations including oil-in-water creams,. . .

IT Anti-inflammatory agents
Antibacterial agents
Antiemetics
Antihistamines
Antiperspirants

Antiviral agents
Drug bioavailability
Fungicides
Humectants
Keratosis
Sunscreens
Suntanning agents
(bioavailability and improved delivery of alkaline drugs by complexation with acids or lactones)

IT 863910-51-4P
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(bioavailability and improved delivery of alkaline drugs by complexation with acids or lactones)

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, reactions 76-93-7, Benzilic acid, reactions 77-92-9, Citric acid, reactions 77-95-2, Quinic acid 79-14-1, Glycolic acid, reactions 80-69-3, Tartronic acid 87-69-4, Tartaric acid, reactions 87-69-4D, oligomers 89-65-6, Isoascorbic acid 90-64-2, Mandelic acid 90-80-2, Gluconolactone 96-82-2, Lactobionic acid 109-52-4D, Pentanoic acid, stereoisomers, reactions 127-17-3, Pyruvic acid, reactions 133-37-9 147-24-0, Diphenhydramine hydrochloride 147-73-9, Erythraric acid 150-97-0, Mevalonic acid 156-06-9, Phenylpyruvic acid 298-12-4, Glyoxylic acid 300-85-6, 3-Hydroxybutanoic acid 320-77-4, Isocitric acid 328-51-8, 2-Ketooctanoic acid 473-81-4, Glyceric acid 488-31-3, Pentaric acid 503-66-2, 3-Hydroxypropanoic acid 515-30-0, Atrolactic acid 526-95-4, D-Gluconic acid 526-99-8, Galactaric acid 527-00-4, Allaric acid 527-03-7D, Heptaric acid, stereoisomers 534-41-8, Cellobionic acid 534-42-9, Maltobionic acid 534-74-7, Isomaltobionic acid 544-57-0, Cerebronic acid 552-63-6, Tropic acid 584-63-4 597-44-4, Citramalic acid 599-04-2, Pantolactone 600-15-7, 2-Hydroxybutanoic acid 600-18-0, 2-Ketobutanoic acid 611-73-4, Benzoylformic acid 617-31-2, 2-Hydroxypentanoic acid 617-57-2, Lactyl lactate 617-73-2, 2-Hydroxyoctanoic acid 636-69-1, 2-Hydroxyheptanoic acid 666-99-9, Agaricic acid 674-26-0, Mevalonolactone 685-73-4, Galacturonic acid 815-89-4, xylo-5-Hexulosonic acid 828-01-3, 3-Phenyllactic acid 1112-33-0, Pantoic acid 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, reactions 1336-21-6, Ammonium hydroxide 1821-02-9, 2-Ketopentanoic acid 2492-75-3, 2-Ketohexanoic acid 2782-86-7D, Heptonic acid, stereoisomers 3063-04-5, Glucoheptonolactone 3327-64-8, Gulonolactone 3402-98-0, Iduronic acid 3646-68-2, Glucosaminic acid 3909-12-4, Threonic acid 3956-93-2, Idonic acid 5666-23-9, Altraric acid 5768-54-7, Idaric acid 5965-65-1, Lactobionolactone 6064-63-7, 2-Hydroxyhexanoic acid 6543-97-1, Mannaric acid 6556-12-3, Glucuronic acid 6703-05-5, Lyxaric acid 6708-50-5, Mannosaminic acid 6814-36-4, Mannuronic acid 6915-15-7, Malic acid 7270-86-2 7558-19-2D, Hexaric acid, stereoisomers 7760-07-8D, Hexonic acid, stereoisomers 10158-64-2, Xylaric acid 10191-35-2, 2,3,4-Trihydroxybutanoic acid 10237-77-1, 3-Hydroxypentanoic acid 13088-48-7, 2-Ketoheptanoic acid 13171-74-9, Pentonic acid 13382-27-9, Galactonic acid 13425-57-5, 5-Hexulosonic acid 13431-32-8, Laminaribionic acid 13752-84-6, Erythronic acid 15769-56-9, Guluronic acid 16533-48-5, xylo-2-Hexulosonic acid 16742-48-6, 2-Hydroxyeicosanoic acid 17812-24-7, Ribonic acid 17828-56-7, Xylonic acid 18404-70-1, Idonolactone 20246-52-0, Talonic acid 20246-53-1, Gulonic acid 20248-27-5, arabino-2-Hexulosonic acid 21675-38-7, Melibionic acid 22832-87-7, Miconazole nitrate 23351-51-1, Glucoheptonic acid 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 24871-35-0, Altronic acid 25525-21-7, Glucaric acid 25596-90-1, Threonolactone 28060-81-3 28223-40-7, Lyxonic acid 28223-42-9, Allonic acid 28223-51-0, Alluronic acid 28223-52-1, Taluronic acid 28223-54-3,

arabino-5-Hexulosonic acid 28223-56-5, ribo-5-Hexulosonic acid 28630-70-8 28630-71-9 28700-18-7, Galacturonolactone 30450-85-2 30923-19-4, Lyxuronic acid 30923-20-7, Riburonic acid 30923-21-8, Xyluronic acid 30923-39-8, Arabinuronic acid 32449-92-6, Glucuronolactone 33012-62-3, Ribaric acid 35388-57-9, Piscidic acid 36088-30-9D, stereoisomers 42776-28-3, Maltobionolactone 52762-22-8, Cellobionolactone 70803-53-1 73803-83-5, 2-keto-Gulonic acid 80490-57-9, 2-Ketododecanoic acid 81176-80-9, Galactosaminic acid 84710-55-4, Threuronic acid 84710-56-5, Erythruronic acid 84710-57-6, Altruronic acid 91698-32-7 122242-55-1D, stereoisomers 122242-56-2D, stereoisomers 214975-75-4, D-ribo-2-Hexulosonic acid 224785-91-5, Vardenafil hydrochloride 318471-21-5 318471-23-7 318471-25-9 318471-27-1 318471-28-2 318471-36-2 318471-37-3 318471-57-7 762262-34-0D, Hepturonic acid, stereoisomers 763103-38-4D, stereoisomers 763103-39-5 763103-40-8D, stereoisomers 763103-41-9 763103-42-0 763103-43-1 763103-44-2 763103-45-3 763103-47-5 763103-48-6D, stereoisomers 763103-49-7 763103-50-0
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(bioavailability and improved delivery of alkaline drugs by complexation with acids or lactones)

IT 58-73-1DP, Diphenhydramine, gluconlactone/gluconic acid complexes 22916-47-8P, Miconazole 54910-89-3P, Fluoxetine
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(bioavailability and improved delivery of alkaline drugs by complexation with acids or lactones)

IT 863910-49-0P 863910-50-3P 863910-52-5P 863910-53-6P 863913-34-2P 863913-35-3P 863913-36-4P 863913-49-9P 863913-50-2P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(bioavailability and improved delivery of alkaline drugs by complexation with acids or lactones)

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-03-3, Hydrocortisone 21-acetate 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies 50-78-2, Acetylsalicylic acid 51-03-6, Piperonyl butoxide 51-21-8, 5-Fluorouracil 53-43-0, Dehydroepiandrosterone 53-86-1, Indomethacin 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 57-63-6, Ethinyl estradiol 58-95-7, Vitamin E acetate 65-45-2, Salicylamide 67-73-2, Fluocinolone acetonide 67-78-7, Triamcinolone diacetate 68-26-8, Retinol 68-88-2, Hydroxyzine 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 76-22-2, Camphor 76-25-5, Triamcinolone acetonide 79-81-2, Retinyl palmitate 89-78-1, Menthol 93-60-7, Methyl nicotinate 94-36-0, Benzoyl peroxide, biological studies 103-16-2, Monobenzone 108-46-3, Resorcinol, biological studies 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 112-38-9, Undecylenic acid 116-31-4, Retinal 118-56-9, Homosalate 118-60-5, Octyl salicylate 119-36-8, Methyl salicylate 119-61-9, Benzophenone, biological studies 123-31-9, Hydroquinone, biological studies 123-31-9D, Hydroquinone, drivs. 123-99-9, Azelaic acid, biological studies 124-43-6, Carbamide peroxide 126-07-8, Griseofulvin 127-47-9, Retinyl acetate 131-57-7, Oxybenzone 136-77-6, Hexylresorcinol 137-66-6, Ascorbyl palmitate 139-12-8, Aluminum acetate 302-79-4, Retinoic acid 356-12-7, Fluocinonide 382-67-2, Desoximetasone 404-86-4, Capsaicin 501-30-4, Kojic acid 1143-38-0, Anthralin 1319-82-0, Aminocaproic acid 1321-11-5, Aminobenzoic acid 1321-23-9, Chloroxylenol 1327-41-9, Aluminum chlorohydroxide 1405-87-4, Bacitracin 1946-82-3, N-Acetyl-L-lysine 2152-44-5, Betamethasone valerate 3380-34-5, Triclosan 4759-48-2 5466-77-3, Octyl methoxycinnamate 5534-09-8, Beclomethasone dipropionate 5593-20-4, Betamethasone dipropionate 5611-51-8, Triamcinolone hexacetonide 6205-08-9, N-Acetylornithine 7446-70-0, Aluminum

chloride, biological studies 7488-56-4, Selenium sulfide 7512-17-6, N-Acetylglucosamine 7704-34-9, Sulfur, biological studies 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies 9012-76-4, Chitosan 13463-41-7, Zinc pyrithione 13609-67-1, Hydrocortisone 17-butyrate 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 16395-58-7, N-Acetylprolinamide 21245-02-3, Padimate O 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, biological studies 22204-53-1, Naproxen 25122-46-7, Clobetasol propionate 25655-41-8, Povidone iodine 28088-64-4, Aminosalicylic acid 29342-05-0, Ciclopirox 52645-53-1, Permethrin 57524-89-7, Hydrocortisone 17-valerate 66734-13-2, Aclovate 106685-40-9, Adapalene 112965-21-6, Calcipotriene
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(combination with; bioavailability and improved delivery of alkaline drugs by complexation with acids or lactones)

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:727014 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:175041
TITLE: Production of chitosan-containing fibers having good antifungal and antibacterial activity
INVENTOR(S): Kirilenko, Yu. K.; Frolov, V. G.; Nagapetyan, R. A.; Kolomiets, T. V.; Baykov, A. M.; Butuzov, I. N.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Obshchestvo s Ogranichennoi Otvetstvennost'yu "Invest-Farm", Russia
SOURCE: Russ., No pp. given
CODEN: RUXXE7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Russian
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
RU 2258102	C1	20050810	RU 2004-116363	20040601
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			RU 2004-116363	20040601

AB Chitosan-containing fibers having good antifungal and antibacterial activity are produced by milling chitin to 10-20 mesh, subjecting chitin to deacetylation to a deacetylation degree > 91%, subjecting chitosan to xanthation, and wet forming the fibers. Preferably, the chitosan-containing fibers have a chitosan-chitin ratio > 10:1. Thus, chitin was milled to 10 mesh, and subjected to deacetylation using a 55%-aqueous NaOH solution at 98° for 5.5 h to obtain chitosan with a deacetylation degree of 94%. The NaOH-containing chitosan (filtered and pressed) was subjected to xanthation using carbon disulfide (50% based on chitosan) at 19°. The chitosan viscose was mixed with cellulose viscose (1:3), and fibers having good antibacterial properties and containing 10.1% of chitosan were produced by a wet spinning method.

TI Production of chitosan-containing fibers having good antifungal and antibacterial activity

AB Chitosan-containing fibers having good antifungal and antibacterial activity are produced by milling chitin to 10-20 mesh, subjecting chitin to deacetylation to a deacetylation degree > 91%, subjecting chitosan to xanthation, and wet forming the fibers. Preferably, the chitosan-containing fibers have a chitosan-chitin ratio > 10:1. Thus, chitin was milled to 10 mesh, and subjected to deacetylation using a 55%-aqueous NaOH solution at 98° for 5.5 h to obtain chitosan with a deacetylation degree of 94%. The NaOH-containing chitosan (filtered and pressed) was subjected to xanthation using carbon disulfide (50% based on chitosan) at 19°. The chitosan viscose was mixed with cellulose viscose (1:3), and

fibers having good antibacterial properties and containing 10.1% of chitosan were produced by a wet spinning method.

ST chitin deacetylation antifungal antibacterial chitosan fiber prodn

IT Rayon, uses
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(chitosan-containing; production of chitosan-containing fibers having good antifungal and antibacterial activity)

IT Synthetic polymeric fibers, uses
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(chitosan; production of chitosan-containing fibers having good antifungal and antibacterial activity)

IT Antibacterial agents
Deacetylation
Fungicides
(production of chitosan-containing fibers having good antifungal and antibacterial activity)

IT 9012-76-4P, Chitosan
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); CPS (Chemical process); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(fibers; production of chitosan-containing fibers having good antifungal and antibacterial activity)

IT 75-15-0, Carbon disulfide, processes 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, processes 1398-61-4, Chitin
RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)
(production of chitosan-containing fibers having good antifungal and antibacterial activity)

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:324038 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:397825
TITLE: Biocompatible, biostable coating of medical surfaces composed of polysulfone and hydrophilic polymers
INVENTOR(S): Horres, Roland; Hoffmann, Michael; Faust, Volker; Hoffmann, Erika; Di Biase, Donato
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hemoteq G.m.b.H., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 57 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005032611	A2	20050414	WO 2004-DE2184	20040929
WO 2005032611	A3	20070322		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,

AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

DE 102004020856	A1	20050414	DE 2004-102004020856	20040428
AU 2004277302	A1	20050414	AU 2004-277302	20040929
CA 2540382	A1	20050414	CA 2004-2540382	20040929
EP 1667743	A2	20060614	EP 2004-786896	20040929
EP 1667743	B1	20080102		

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR

BR 2004014849	A	20061121	BR 2004-14849	20040929
JP 2007508039	T	20070405	JP 2006-527276	20040929
CN 101094698	A	20071226	CN 2004-80028149	20040929
AT 382377	T	20080115	AT 2004-786896	20040929
US 2005129731	A1	20050616	US 2004-979977	20041103
IN 2006MN00281	A	20070615	IN 2006-MN281	20060310
MX 2006PA03270	A	20061009	MX 2006-PA3270	20060323

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	DE 2003-10345132	A	20030929
	US 2003-516295P	P	20031103
	DE 2004-102004020856	A	20040428
	US 2004-571582P	P	20040517
	WO 2004-DE2184	W	20040929

AB The invention relates to medical products comprising at least one biocompatible biostable polysulfone coating. Said polysulfone coating makes it possible, via the admixt. of an adequate quantity of at least one hydrophilic polymer, to control the elution kinetics of the at least one antiproliferative, anti-inflammatory, antiphlogistic, and/or antithrombogenic agent that is introduced and/or applied while allowing different agents or agent concns. to be spatially separated with the aid of the layer system of biostable polymers. Also disclosed are a method for producing said medical products and the use thereof particularly in the form of stents for preventing restenosis. Thus a 2 g base-coat solution for spray coating contained 17.6 mg polyethersulfone(Udel form Solvay) in chloroform. The 3 g chloroformic topcoat solution included 25.2 g polyethersulfone and 1,2 mg PVP.

AB . . . said medical products and the use thereof particularly in the form of stents for preventing restenosis. Thus a 2 g base-coat solution for spray coating contained 17.6 mg polyethersulfone(Udel form Solvay) in chloroform. The 3 g chloroformic topcoat solution included 25.2. . .

IT 5-HT antagonists
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antibiotics
Anticoagulants
Antihistamines
Antipyretics
Antitumor agents
Antiviral agents
Biocompatibility
Coating materials
Cytokine inhibitors
Fungicides
Human
Hydrophilicity
Porosity
Porous materials
Vasodilators
(biocompatible, biostable coating of medical surfaces composed of polysulfone and hydrophilic polymers)

IT Polysulfones, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(chlorosulfonated/S-alkoxy dechlorinated; biocompatible, biostable coating of medical surfaces composed of polysulfone and hydrophilic polymers)

IT 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 80-05-7D, iminocarbonate polymers 3233-46-3 6066-82-6D, derivs. of collagen 7585-39-9, β-Cyclodextrin 9000-01-5, Gum arabic 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-69-5, Pectinic acid 9002-89-5, Polyvinylalcohol 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9003-11-6 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9007-28-7, Chondroitin sulfate 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9012-76-4D, Chitosan, N-carboxymethylated/acetylated 24937-72-2, Polymaleic acid anhydride 24980-41-4, Poly-ε-caprolactone 25135-51-7 25248-42-4, Poly[oxy(1-oxo-1,6-hexanediyl)] 25249-16-5 25322-68-3, Polyethyleneglycol 25322-69-4, Polypropyleneglycol 25667-42-9, Polyethersulfone 25667-42-9D, Polyethersulfone, substituted derivative 26009-03-0, Polyglycolic acid 26023-30-3, Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl)] 26099-09-2 26100-51-6, Polylactic acid 26124-68-5, Polyglycolic acid 26354-94-9, Polyvalerolactone 27030-79-1 27613-96-3 29223-92-5 31852-84-3 37353-50-7 50862-75-4, Poly(oxycarbonyloxy-1,3-propanediyl) 51309-43-4 52224-87-0 52352-27-9, Polyhydroxybutyric acid 53260-52-9, N-Desulfo heparin 53260-52-9D, N-Desulfo heparin, reacetylated 61128-18-5 90409-77-1 102190-94-3, Polyhydroxyvaleric acid 113883-69-5 128171-16-4 143715-04-2 159350-71-7, Poly-ε-Decalactone 214259-59-3
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(biocompatible, biostable coating of medical surfaces composed of polysulfone and hydrophilic polymers)

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:238420 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:322334
TITLE: Baby care skin protectant compositions containing zeolites for diaper rash
INVENTOR(S): Gupta, Shyam K.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bioderm Research, USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 12 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005058672	A1	20050317	US 2003-605191	20030914
US 2007237834	A1	20071011	US 2007-760466	20070608
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-418495	A2 20030418
			US 2003-605191	A2 20030914

AB The present invention provides a comprehensive solution to skin problems of infants and incontinent adults related to diaper rash, also known as diaper dermatitis. This is based on certain novel divalent metal and quaternary ammonium complexes (ion-pairs) of zeolites (that are made by an in-situ process), which in synergistic combination with certain other

compns., provide a comprehensive treatment for diaper rash. The treatment encompasses the following aspects: (1) deactivation of lipase and protease enzymes on skin surface, (2) the controlled-release delivery of skin protectant compns., such as divalent metal zinc cation, (3) trapping of acidic and alkaline chems. deposited on skin from body exudates and enzyme activity, (4) controlled-release delivery of anti-inflammatory agents, and cyclooxygenase (COX) and lipoxygenase (LOX) enzyme inhibitors, (5) controlled-release delivery of antibacterial and antifungal compns., and (6) absorption of excess moisture in the diaper zone. For example, to a clear solution obtained by mixing 1.36 parts of zinc chloride and 78.64 parts of glycerin, 20.0 parts of zeolite type 4A was added. The mixture contained zinc zeolite (100% zeolite exchanged), made by the in-situ ion-pair exchange.

IT Zeolites (synthetic), biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(Zn; skin care compns. containing zeolites for prevention/treatment of diaper rash)

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(alkylbenzyldimethyl, chlorides, reaction products with zeolite; skin care compns. containing zeolites for prevention/treatment of diaper rash)

IT Absorbents
Analgesics
Anesthetics
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antibacterial agents
Antimicrobial agents
Beeswax
Coloring materials
Cotton fibers
Disposable diapers
Fungicides
Gossypium hirsutum
Gums and Mucilages
Humectants
Ion exchangers
Ion pairs
Perfumes
Permeation enhancers
Preservatives
Seed
Shampoos
Silk
Solubilizers
Sunscreens
Surfactants
Wheat flour
(skin care compns. containing zeolites for prevention/treatment of diaper rash)

IT Acids, biological studies
Bases, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(trapping of, on skin surface; skin care compns. containing zeolites for prevention/treatment of diaper rash)

IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 50-81-7D, Ascorbic acid, salts 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 58-95-7, Vitamin E acetate 59-67-6, Niacin, biological studies

59-67-6D, Niacin, esters 70-18-8, Glutathione, biological studies 77-52-1, Ursolic acid 79-81-2, Vitamin A palmitate 93-60-7, Methyl nicotinate 94-13-3, Propylparaben 94-44-0, Benzyl nicotinate 94-62-2, Piperine 97-59-6, Allantoin 98-92-0, Niacinamide 99-76-3, Methylparaben 102-71-6, Triethanolamine, biological studies 112-03-8D, Quaternium-10, zeolite 117-39-5, Quercetin 122-99-6, Phenoxyethanol 127-40-2, Lutein 146-48-5, Yohimbine 153-18-4, Rutin 305-84-0, Carnosine 327-97-9, Chlorogenic acid 404-86-4, Capsaicin 471-53-4, Glycyrrhetinic acid 472-11-7, Ruscogenin 472-61-7, Astaxanthin 476-66-4, Ellagic acid 477-32-7, Visnadine 491-70-3, Luteolin 501-36-0, Resveratrol 502-65-8, Lycopene 512-04-9, Diosgenin 520-26-3, Hesperidin 520-27-4, Diosmin 520-36-5, Apigenin 528-58-5, Cyanidin 531-75-9, Esculoside 548-04-9, Hypericin 602-41-5, Thiocolchicoside 1200-22-2, α-Lipoic acid 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1344-28-1, Alumina, biological studies 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 1847-58-1, Sodium lauryl sulfoacetate 4773-96-0, Mangiferin 5508-58-7, Andrographolide 6147-11-1, Mangostin 6683-19-8, Tinogard TT 6805-41-0, Escin 6829-55-6, Tocotrienol 6899-10-1D, Cetrimonium, zeolite 7487-88-9, Magnesium sulfate, biological studies 7778-18-9, Calcium sulfate 8011-96-9, Calamine 9000-01-5, Gum arabic 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-40-2, Locust bean gum 9000-69-5, Pectin 9002-18-0, Agar 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-32-7D, Alginic acid, salts 9005-38-3, Algin 9005-80-5, Inulin 9005-80-5D, Inulin, esters 9006-65-9, Dimethicone 9012-76-4, Chitosan 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, biological studies 11099-07-3, GMS-SE 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 11138-66-2D, Xanthan, dehydro derivs. 12001-79-5, Vitamin K 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, biological studies 14492-68-3D, Quaternium-7, zeolite 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 16830-15-2, Asiaticoside 20283-92-5, Rosmarinic acid 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 26006-22-4D, Polyquaternium-5, zeolite 26062-79-3D, Polyquaternium-6, zeolite 26590-05-6D, Polyquaternium-7, zeolite 32619-42-4, Oleuropein 36062-04-1, Tetrahydrocurcumin 36653-82-4, Cetyl alcohol 53633-54-8D, Polyquaternium-11, zeolite 55306-04-2, Sericoside 59219-65-7, Darutoside 63451-27-4D, Polyquaternium-2, zeolite 66634-12-6, Niacinamide salicylate 71010-52-1, Gellan gum 75345-27-6D, Polyquaternium-1, zeolite 81859-24-7D, Polyquaternium-10, zeolite 92183-41-0D, Polyquaternium-4, zeolite 95144-24-4D, Polyquaternium-16, zeolite 95832-09-0, Liquapar 150599-70-5D, Polyquaternium-44, zeolite 173833-36-8D, Quaternium 82, zeolite 174761-16-1D, Polyquaternium-46, zeolite 174882-69-0, Pycnogenol 205537-77-5 322645-84-1, Polawax 697291-65-9, Phytosan 714950-07-9, Aloe Butter 719282-79-8D, Polyquaternium 59, zeolite 801297-48-3D, Quaternium 79, zeolite 848084-68-4, Stimutex
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(skin care compns. containing zeolites for prevention/treatment of diaper rash)

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2005:78076 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	142:151584
TITLE:	Target biological material separation from mixtures using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrices and formation of the superparamagnetic particles
INVENTOR(S):	Marchessault, Robert H.; Shingel, Kirill; Ryan, Dominic; Llanes, Francisco; Coquoz, Didier G.; Vinson, Robert K.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Can.
SOURCE:	U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 29 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S.

Ser. No. 352,280.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005019755	A1	20050127	US 2004-765750	20040127
US 2004146855	A1	20040729	US 2003-352280	20030127

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-352280 A2 20030127

AB The present invention features a method for preparing superparamagnetic iron particles by the in situ formation of these particles in a cross-linked starch matrix or by the formation of a superparamagnetic chitosan material. The superparamagnetic materials are formed by mild oxidation of ferrous ion, either entrapped into a cross-linked starch matrix or as a chitosan-Fe(II) complex, with the mild oxidizing agent, nitrate, under alkaline conditions. The present invention further features superparamagnetic iron compns. prepared by the method of the invention. The compns. of the invention are useful for the separation, isolation, identification, or purification of biol. materials. Chitosan and FeCl2 were incubated to form a complex, the complex was treated with a solution of NH4OH and then oxidized with KNO3 to prepare superparamagnetic chitosan particles (MagChi). The particles were treated with glutaraldehyde and then reacted with protein A. Sodium cyanoborohydride solution was added to the reaction mixture and incubated overnight. The particles were magnetically separated from unreacted protein in the supernatant. Glycine and sodium cyanoborohydride solution were incubated with the particles for one hour. The resulting MagChi matrix modified by covalent attachment to protein A (MagChi-Protein A) was used to magnetically bind IgG. The MagChi-Protein A matrix showed saturation binding at 2.5 mg of IgG/mg matrix and greater than 90% of the IgG bound could be recovered.

AB . . . by the in situ formation of these particles in a cross-linked starch matrix or by the formation of a superparamagnetic chitosan material. The superparamagnetic materials are formed by mild oxidation of ferrous ion, either entrapped into a cross-linked starch matrix or as a chitosan-Fe(II) complex, with the mild oxidizing agent, nitrate, under alkaline conditions. The present invention further features superparamagnetic iron compns. prepared by. . . of the invention. The compns. of the invention are useful for the separation, isolation, identification, or purification of biol. materials. Chitosan and FeCl2 were incubated to form a complex, the complex was treated with a solution of NH4OH and then oxidized with KNO3 to prepare superparamagnetic chitosan particles (MagChi). The particles were treated with glutaraldehyde and then reacted with protein A. Sodium cyanoborohydride solution was added to. . .

ST superparamagnetic particle prepn alk nitrate crosslinked starch matrix; biol material sepn superparamagnetic particle polysaccharide matrix; chitosan iron superparamagnetic particle prepn nitrate; protein A modified chitosan iron superparamagnetic particle; IgG sepn protein A chitosan superparamagnetic particle

IT Proteins
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(A, conjugates, with superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrix and having affinity for target entity; target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of

superparamagnetic particles)

IT Proteins
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(BPI (bactericidal/permeability-increasing), rBPI-21, as target biol. material; target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(IGFBP-3, rhIGF-I complexes with, as target biol. material; target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(IgG, binding to supermagnetic chitosan matrix-protein A conjugate; target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(IgG1, fusion proteins with LFA-3, as target biol. material; target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT Fusion proteins (chimeric proteins)
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(LFA-3-IgG1, as target biol. material; target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT Cell
Eubacteria
Fungi
Organelle
Protozoa
Respiratory syncytial virus
Vaccines
Virus
Yeast
(as target biol. material; target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT Albumins, analysis
Angiogenic factors
Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
Blood-coagulation factors
Bone morphogenetic protein 7
Carbohydrates, analysis
Cytokines
Enzymes, analysis
Fibrins
Glycoproteins

Growth factors, animal
Interferons
Interleukin 11
Interleukin 2
Interleukins
Lipids, analysis
Lipoproteins
Peptides, analysis
Platelet-derived growth factors
Proteins
Tachykinins
Tumor necrosis factors
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(as target biol. material; target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT Lipids, analysis
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(cationic, separation, isolation, identification or purification of; target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT Polysaccharides, preparation
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(complexes, with iron oxide; target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT Ligands
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(conjugated, with superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrix and having affinity for target entity; target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT Glycolipids
Glycopeptides
Glycosaminoglycans, preparation
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(conjugates with superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrix and having affinity for target entity; target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT Lipids, preparation
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(conjugates, cationic, with superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrix and having affinity for target entity; target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT Glycoproteins

Peptides, preparation
Polynucleotides
Proteins
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(conjugates, with superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrix and having affinity for target entity; target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT pH
(effect on BSA binding to supermagnetic chitosan matrix; target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT LFA-3 (antigen)
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(fusion proteins with IgG1, as target biol. material; target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT Glycosaminoglycans, analysis
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); RCT (Reactant); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(matrix or as biol. entity separated; target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT Biochemical compounds
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); PREP (Preparation)
(matrix or covalently attached to polysaccharide matrix; target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT Proteins
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(poetins, as target biol. material; target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT Albumins, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(serum, attachment to superparamagnetic contramid or chitosan particles; target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT Bases, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(starch matrix-entrapped ferrous ions oxidation with nitrate in; target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT Glycoconjugates
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(with superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrix and having affinity for target entity; target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT Interferons

RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(α, as target biol. material; target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT Interferons
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(β, as target biol. material; target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT Interferons
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(γ, as target biol. material; target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT 9073-56-7P, Alronidase
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(Alronidase, as target biol. material; target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT 9004-34-6DP, Avicel, complexes with iron oxide
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(Avicel; target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT 7440-70-2P, Blood-coagulation factor IV, analysis 8001-27-2P, Hirudin 9001-28-9P, Factor IX 9001-42-7P, α-Glucosidase 9001-92-7P, Protease 9001-99-4P, RNase 9002-12-4P, Urate oxidase 9002-62-4P, Prolactin, analysis 9002-64-6P, Parathyroid hormone 9002-67-9P, LH 9002-68-0P, Follicle-stimulating hormone 9002-69-1P, Relaxin 9002-71-5P, Thyroid-stimulating hormone 9002-72-6P, Growth hormone 9003-98-9P, DNase 9004-10-8P, Insulin, analysis 9007-12-9P, Calcitonin 9014-42-0P, Thrombopoietin 9025-35-8P 9026-93-1P, Adenosine deaminase 9034-39-3P, Somatotropin-releasing hormone 11096-26-7P, Erythropoietin 37228-64-1P, Glucocerebrosidase 62229-50-9P, Epidermal growth factor 62683-29-8P, Colony-stimulating factor 65312-43-8P, Factor VIIa 67763-96-6DP, IGF-I, complexes with rhIGFBP-3 76901-00-3P, Platelet activating factor-acetylhydrolase 83869-56-1P, GM-CSF 106096-92-8P 106096-93-9P, Basic fibroblast growth factor 113189-02-9P, Antihemophilic factor 127464-60-2P, Vascular endothelial growth factor 139639-23-9P, Tissue plasminogen activator 140608-64-6P, Muromomab CD3 143003-46-7P, Ceredase 143011-72-7P, Granulocyte-colony stimulating factor 143653-53-6P, Abciximab 145941-26-0P, Oprelvekin 152923-56-3P, Daclizumab 169494-85-3P, Leptin 170277-31-3P, Infliximab 174722-31-7P, Rituximab 179045-86-4P, Basiliximab 180288-69-1P, Trastuzumab 188039-54-5P, Palivizumab 194100-83-9P, Thyrotropin alfa 205923-56-4P, Cetuximab 205944-50-9P, Osteoprotegerin
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(as target biol. material; target biol. material separation from mixts.

using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT 1336-21-6, Ammonium hydroxide
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(for alkaline conditions; target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT 9004-54-0DP, Dextran, crosslinked, complexes with iron oxide, preparation
9005-79-2DP, Glycogen, complexes with iron oxide
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(matrix; target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT 9004-34-6, Cellulose, reactions 9004-54-0, Dextran, reactions
9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9005-25-8, Starch, reactions 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9005-79-2, Glycogen, reactions 9012-76-4, Chitosan 264622-70-0, Contramid
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(matrix; target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT 1317-61-9DP, Iron oxide (Fe3O4), complexes with polysaccharides
264622-70-0DP, Contramid, complexes with iron oxide
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(preparation and TEMPO-mediated oxidation of; target biol. material separation from
mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT 1309-37-1P, Ferric oxide, preparation
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(superparamagnetic particles in starch matrix; target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT 1398-61-4DP, Chitin, complexes with iron oxide 9004-61-9DP, Hyaluronic acid, complexes with iron oxide 9005-25-8DP, Starch, complexes with iron oxide 9012-76-4DP, Chitosan, complexes with iron oxide
9014-76-0DP, Sephadex, complexes with iron oxide
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, uses 7647-15-6, Sodium bromide, uses 25895-60-7, Sodium cyanoborohydride
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

IT 9012-76-4DP, Chitosan, dimethylamino- 72187-43-0P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(target biol. material separation from mixts. using superparamagnetic polysaccharide matrixes and formation of superparamagnetic particles)

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:896692 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:136973
TITLE: Natural polymer chitosan derivative using azole derivative and preparation method thereof
INVENTOR(S): Ryu, Seong Ryuol
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): S. Korea
SOURCE: Repub. Korean Kongkae Taeho Kongbo, No pp. given
CODEN: KRXXA7
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Korean
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
KR 2001098207	A	20011108	KR 2000-22980	20000428
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			KR 2000-22980	20000428

AB A novel natural polymer chitosan derivative and its optical isomers using an azole derivative, its preparation method and its use as an antifungus are provided, wherein the chitosan derivative is improved in the antifungal activity. The chitosan derivative is represented by the formula I. The preparation method comprises the steps of coupling the compound of the formula II with the compound of the formula III in the presence of a base or in a solvent. In the formula I and the reaction formula I, R1 is 1,3-imidazole or 1,2,4-triazole; R1, R2, R3, R4 and R5 are independent each another and are H, a C1-6 alkyl, C1-6 alkoxy or OH, and one among them comprises a substituent comprising a dioxolane ring; K is N=CH or NH-CH2; n=0-5; and n1 is a d.p. and is an integer of 0-10,000. Preferably the solvent is selected from the group consisting of methanol, ethanol, 2-ethoxyethanol, dimethylacetamide, acetonitrile, DMSO, diethylaniline, iso-Pr alc., acetic acid, lactic acid, HCl and their mixts.; and the base is selected from K2CO3, NaOMe, NaOEt, KOH, triethylamine, pyridine and their mixts.

TI Natural polymer chitosan derivative using azole derivative and preparation method thereof

AB A novel natural polymer chitosan derivative and its optical isomers using an azole derivative, its preparation method and its use as an antifungus are provided, wherein the chitosan derivative is improved in the antifungal activity. The chitosan derivative is represented by the formula I. The preparation method comprises the steps of coupling the compound of the formula II with the compound of the formula III in the presence of a base or in a solvent. In the formula I and the reaction formula I, R1 is 1,3-imidazole or 1,2,4-triazole; R1, R2,. . . of methanol, ethanol, 2-ethoxyethanol, dimethylacetamide, acetonitrile, DMSO, diethylaniline, iso-Pr alc., acetic acid, lactic acid, HCl and their mixts.; and the base is selected from K2CO3, NaOMe, NaOEt, KOH, triethylamine, pyridine and their mixts.

ST natural chitosan azole deriv prepn

IT Fungicides
(preparation of chitosan azole derivative with improved antifungal activity)

IT 9012-76-4DP, Chitosan, azole derivs.
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); IMF (Industrial manufacture); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of chitosan azole derivative with improved antifungal activity)

L4 ANSWER 19 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:799452 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:301435
TITLE: Acidic drug complexes for improved bioavailability and delivery
INVENTOR(S): Yu, Ruey J.; Van Scott, Eugene J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004082628	A2	20040930	WO 2004-US8112	20040317
WO 2004082628	A3	20041119		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2004220264	A1	20041104	US 2004-801134	20040316
AU 2004222305	A1	20040930	AU 2004-222305	20040317
CA 2519126	A1	20040930	CA 2004-2519126	20040317
EP 1603549	A2	20051214	EP 2004-757550	20040317
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 2003-454631P	P	20030317
	US 2004-801134	A	20040316
	WO 2004-US8112	A	20040317

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:301435

AB Embodiments of the invention relate to a composition, a process of making the composition, and to the use of the composition The compns. include a mol. complex formed between an acidic pharmaceutical drug and at least one functional substance. The compns. provide improved bioavailability and improved delivery of the drug into the cutaneous tissues. For example, methotrexate complex with L-lysine was found to have less skin irritation when applying topically to treat psoriasis on the forearm.

IT Analgesics
Anesthetics
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antiemetics
Antihistamines
Antiperspirants
Antiviral agents
Cardiovascular agents
Dentifrices
Dermatitis
Eczema
Fungicides

Gingiva, disease
Hair preparations
Humectants
Motion sickness
Psoriasis
Shale oils
Skin, disease
Sunscreens
Suntanning agents
Wart
(topical compns. containing acidic active ingredient complexes with amino acids and their derivs. for improved skin care and treatment of skin conditions)

IT 686351-80-4P 764724-06-3P 764724-07-4P 764724-08-5P 764724-09-6P 764724-10-9P 764724-11-0P 764724-12-1P 764724-13-2P 764724-14-3P 764724-15-4P 764724-16-5P
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); COS (Cosmetic use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(topical compns. containing acidic active ingredient complexes with amino acids and their derivs. for improved skin care and treatment of skin conditions)

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-03-3, Hydrocortisone 21-acetate 50-06-6D, Phenobarbital, complexes with amino acid derivs. 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies 50-48-6, Amitriptyline 50-78-2, Acetyl salicylic acid 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 51-03-6, Piperonyl butoxide 51-21-8, 5-Fluorouracil 51-52-5D, Propyl thiouracil, complexes with amino acid derivs. 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 52-67-5D, Penicillamine, complexes with amino acid derivs. 53-43-0, Dehydroepiandrosterone 53-86-1, Indomethacin 54-31-9D, Furosemide, complexes with amino acid derivs. 55-56-1, Chlorhexidine 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 57-41-0D, Phenytoin, complexes with amino acid derivs. 57-63-6, Ethinyl estradiol 58-54-8D, Ethacrynic acid, complexes with amino acid derivs. 58-55-9D, Theophylline, complexes with amino acid derivs. 58-73-1, Diphenhydramine 58-94-6D, Chlorothiazide, complexes with amino acid derivs. 58-95-7, Vitamin e acetate 59-33-6 59-42-7, Phenylephrine 59-46-1, Procaine 59-66-5D, Acetazolamide, complexes with amino acid derivs. 60-54-8, Tetracycline 60-87-7D, Promethazine, propionate 64-65-3, Bemegride 64-77-7D, Tolbutamide, complexes with amino acid derivs. 65-45-2, Salicylamide 67-73-2, Fluocinolone acetonide 67-78-7, Triamcinolone diacetate 68-26-8, Retinol 68-35-9, Sulfadiazine 68-41-7, Cycloserine 68-88-2, Hydroxyzine 69-53-4D, Ampicillin, complexes with amino acid derivs. 69-72-7D, Salicylic acid, amino dervis., biological studies 69-72-7D, Salicylic acid, complexes with amino acid derivs. 70-26-8D, L-Ornithine, complexes with acidic drugs 71-00-1D, Histidine, complexes with acidic drugs 72-14-0D, Sulfathiazole, complexes with amino acid derivs. 73-22-3D, L-Tryptophan, complexes with acidic drugs 76-22-2, Camphor 76-25-5, Triamcinolone acetonide 76-74-4D, Pentobarbital, complexes with amino acid derivs. 79-81-2, Retinyl palmitate 80-32-0D, Sulfachlorpyridazine, complexes with amino acid derivs. 81-81-2D, Warfarin, complexes with amino acid derivs. 84-22-0, Tetrahydrozoline 86-21-5, Pheniramine 86-22-6, Brompheniramine 88-04-0, Chloroxylenol 89-83-8, Thymol 90-45-9, Aminacrine 90-82-4, Pseudoephedrine 93-14-1, Guaifenesin 94-20-2D, Chlorpropamide, complexes with amino acid derivs. 94-24-6, Tetracaine 94-36-0D, Benzoyl peroxide, complexes with amino acid derivs. 103-16-2, Monobenzone 103-90-2D, Acetaminophen, complexes with amino acid derivs. 104-98-3D, Urocanic acid, complexes with amino acid derivs. 108-46-3, Resorcinol, biological studies 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies

112-38-9, Undecylenic acid 113-92-8, Chlorpheniramine 114-07-8, Erythromycin 116-31-4, Retinal 116-44-9D, Sulfapyrazine, complexes with amino acid derivs. 116-45-0D, Sulfabromomethazine, complexes with amino acid derivs. 118-56-9, Homosalate 118-57-0D, Acetaminosalol, complexes with amino acid derivs. 118-60-5, Octyl salicylate 119-61-9, Benzophenone, biological studies 121-29-9, Pyrethrin 122-11-2D, Sulfadimethoxine, complexes with amino acid derivs. 123-31-9D, Hydroquinone, complexes with amino acid derivs. 123-99-9D, Azelaic acid, complexes with amino acid derivs. 124-43-6, Carbamide peroxide 126-07-8, Griseofulvin 127-47-9, Retinyl acetate 127-71-9D, Sulfabenzamide, complexes with amino acid derivs. 127-77-5D, Sulfabenz, complexes with amino acid derivs. 128-13-2D, Ursodiol, complexes with amino acid derivs. 130-26-7, Clioquinol 131-57-7, Oxybenzone 136-77-6, Hexyl resorcinol 137-58-6, Lidocaine 137-66-6, Ascorbyl palmitate 139-12-8, Aluminum acetate 140-65-8, Pramoxine 144-80-9D, Sulfacetamide, complexes with amino acid derivs. 144-82-1D, Sulfamethizole, complexes with amino acid derivs. 144-83-2D, Sulfapyridine, complexes with amino acid derivs. 150-13-0, PABA 152-47-6D, Sulfalene, complexes with amino acid derivs. 302-79-4D, Retinoic acid, complexes with amino acid derivs. 305-62-4D, 2,4-Diaminobutanoic acid, complexes with acidic drugs 305-62-4D, 2,4-Diaminobutanoic acid, esters, complexes with acidic drugs 331-39-5D, Caffeic acid, complexes with amino acid derivs. 332-80-9D, complexes with acidic drugs 356-12-7, Fluocinonide 382-67-2, Desoximetasone 404-86-4, Capsaicin 443-48-1, Metronidazole 452-95-9D, complexes with acidic drugs 459-73-4D, Ethyl glycinate, complexes with acidic drugs 462-20-4D, 6,8-Dimercaptooctanoic acid, complexes with amino acid derivs. 483-63-6, Crotamiton 486-12-4, Triprolidine 497-76-7D, Arbutin, complexes with amino acid derivs. 501-30-4D, Kojic acid, complexes with amino acid derivs. 515-94-6D, 2,3-Diaminopropanoic acid, complexes with acidic drugs 515-94-6D, 2,3-Diaminopropanoic acid, esters, complexes with acidic drugs 518-28-5, Podofilox 525-66-6, Propranolol 543-38-4D, Canavanine, complexes with acidic drugs 562-10-7, Doxylamine 586-60-7, Dyclonine 598-41-4D, Glycinamide, complexes with acidic drugs 599-79-1D, Sulfasalazine, complexes with amino acid derivs. 616-07-9D, Ornithine, complexes with acidic drugs 616-34-2D, Methyl glycinate, complexes with acidic drugs 632-00-8D, Sulfasomizole, complexes with amino acid derivs. 687-64-9D, Methyl lysinate, complexes with acidic drugs 721-50-6, Prilocaine 723-46-6D, Sulfamethoxazole, complexes with amino acid derivs. 768-94-5, Amantadine 777-11-7, Haloprogin 921-74-4D, complexes with acidic drugs 924-73-2D, Ethyl β-alaninate, complexes with acidic drugs 1077-28-7D, Thioctic acid, complexes with amino acid derivs. 1080-06-4D, Methyl tyrosinate, complexes with acidic drugs 1135-24-6D, Ferulic acid, complexes with amino acid derivs. 1143-38-0, Anthralin 1188-07-4D, complexes with acidic drugs 1190-94-9D, δ-Hydroxylysine, complexes with acidic drugs 1319-82-0, Aminocaproic acid 1327-41-9, Aluminum chlorohydroxide 1400-61-9, Nystatin 1404-04-2, Neomycin 1405-87-4, Bacitracin 1406-05-9D, Penicillin, complexes with amino acid derivs. 1491-59-4, Oxymetazoline 1499-46-3D, Methyl histidinate, complexes with acidic drugs 1616-99-5D, complexes with acidic drugs 1795-96-6D, complexes with acidic drugs 1946-82-3 2152-44-5, Betamethasone valerate 2216-92-4D, Ethyl phenylglycinate, complexes with acidic drugs 2259-86-1D, complexes with acidic drugs 2398-96-1, Tolnaftate 2447-57-6D, Sulfadoxine, complexes with amino acid derivs. 2481-03-0D, complexes with acidic drugs 2485-62-3D, Methyl cysteinate, complexes with acidic drugs 2524-31-4D, 4-Hydroxyarginine, complexes with acidic drugs 2577-48-2D, Methyl prolinate, complexes with acidic drugs 2577-90-4D, Methyl phenylalaninate, complexes with acidic drugs 2643-66-5D, 2,3-Diaminobutanoic acid, complexes with acidic drugs

2643-66-5D, 2,3-Diaminobutanoic acid, esters, complexes with acidic drugs 2743-60-4D, Ethyl leucinate, complexes with acidic drugs 2788-84-3D, Methyl serinate, complexes with acidic drugs 2812-47-7D, Prolinamide, complexes with acidic drugs 3082-75-5D, Ethyl alaninate, complexes with acidic drugs 3251-07-8D, complexes with acidic drugs 3251-08-9D, complexes with acidic drugs 3373-59-9D, Methyl threoninate, complexes with acidic drugs 3380-34-5, Triclosan 3380-34-5D, Triclosan, complexes with amino acid derivs. 3411-58-3D, Ethyl cysteinate, complexes with acidic drugs 3440-38-8D, complexes with acidic drugs 3485-66-3D, complexes with acidic drugs 4070-48-8D, Methyl valinate, complexes with acidic drugs 4138-35-6D, Methylβ-alaninate, complexes with acidic drugs 4432-56-8D, complexes with acidic drugs 4726-84-5D, Alaninamide, complexes with acidic drugs 4726-85-6D, β-Alaninamide, complexes with acidic drugs 4985-46-0D, Tyrosinamide, complexes with acidic drugs 5241-58-7D, Phenylalaninamide, complexes with acidic drugs 5466-77-3, Octyl methoxycinnamate 5534-09-8, Beclomethasone dipropionate 5593-20-4, Betamethasone dipropionate 5611-51-8, Triamcinolone hexacetonide 5817-26-5D, Ethyl prolinate, complexes with acidic drugs 5959-36-4D, complexes with acidic drugs 6169-96-6D, Lysinamide, complexes with acidic drugs 6205-08-9, N-Acetyl ornithine 6384-18-5D, Dimethyl aspartate, complexes with acidic drugs 6525-53-7D, Dimethyl glutamate, complexes with acidic drugs 6720-02-1D, Tryptophanamide, complexes with acidic drugs 7303-49-3D, Methyl tryptophanate, complexes with acidic drugs 7446-70-0, Aluminum chloride, biological studies 7479-05-2D, Ethyl tryptophanate, complexes with acidic drugs 7512-17-6, N-Acetyl glucosamine 7621-14-9D, Histidinamide, complexes with acidic drugs 7704-34-9, Sulfur, biological studies 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies 8029-68-3, Ichthammol 9012-76-4, Chitosan 10065-72-2D, Methyl alaninate, complexes with acidic drugs 10118-90-8, Minocycline 10332-17-9D, Methyl methioninate, complexes with acidic drugs 12650-69-0, Mupirocin 13048-65-2D, Propyl glycinate, complexes with acidic drugs 13048-66-3D, Isopropyl glycinate, complexes with acidic drugs 13079-20-4D, Leucinamide, complexes with acidic drugs 13463-41-7, Zinc pyrithione 13474-14-1D, Valinamide, complexes with acidic drugs 13552-87-9D, Diethyl aspartate, complexes with acidic drugs 13609-67-1, Hydrocortisone 17-butyrate 13893-45-3D, complexes with acidic drugs 14445-54-6D, complexes with acidic drugs 14678-48-9D, complexes with acidic drugs 14838-15-4, Phenylpropanolamine 15219-97-3D, Oxalysine, complexes with acidic drugs 15574-69-3D, complexes with acidic drugs 15686-51-8, Clemastine 15687-27-1D, Ibuprofen, complexes with amino acid derivs. 15985-61-2D, Canaline, complexes with acidic drugs 16110-51-3D, Cromolyn, complexes with amino acid derivs. 16377-00-7D, Indospicine, complexes with acidic drugs 16395-58-7, N-Acetyl prolinamide 16450-41-2D, Diethyl glutamate, complexes with acidic drugs 16676-91-8D, complexes with acidic drugs 16709-23-2D, Argininamide, complexes with acidic drugs 17035-90-4D, complexes with acidic drugs 17088-67-4D, complexes with acidic drugs 17784-12-2D, Sulfacytine, complexes with amino acid derivs. 18323-44-9, Clindamycin 18559-94-9, Albuterol 18869-43-7D, complexes with acidic drugs
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(topical compns. containing acidic active ingredient complexes with amino acids and their derivs. for improved skin care and treatment of skin conditions)

IT 18869-44-8D, Methyl isoleucinate, complexes with acidic drugs 19253-88-4D, ε-Trimethyl lysine, complexes with acidic drugs 19298-72-7D, Methioninamide, complexes with acidic drugs 21245-02-3, Padimate o 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, biological studies

21969-70-0D, Phenylglycinamide, complexes with acidic drugs 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22204-53-1, Naproxen 22560-81-2D, complexes with acidic drugs 22916-47-8, Miconazole 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 23926-51-4D, complexes with acidic drugs 24317-81-5D, 2,4-Diaminopentanoic acid, complexes with acidic drugs 25122-46-7, Clobetasol propionate 25655-41-8, Povidone iodine 25683-11-8D, complexes with acidic drugs 25739-59-7D, Serinamide, complexes with acidic drugs 25975-47-7D, Diisopropyl glutamate, complexes with acidic drugs 25991-17-7D, Threoninamide, complexes with acidic drugs 26682-99-5D, Methyl phenylglycinate, complexes with acidic drugs 27220-47-9, Econazole 28911-21-9D, complexes with acidic drugs 29259-54-9D, complexes with acidic drugs 30315-93-6D, complexes with acidic drugs 30344-00-4D, complexes with acidic drugs 30418-80-5D, complexes with acidic drugs 34081-17-9D, complexes with acidic drugs 34378-59-1D, complexes with acidic drugs 34994-11-1D, Hypusine, complexes with acidic drugs 38304-91-5, Minoxidil 38396-39-3, Bupivacaine 38570-55-7D, complexes with acidic drugs 39825-36-0D, IsoPropyl β-alaninate, complexes with acidic drugs 39978-33-1D, complexes with acidic drugs 39978-59-1D, complexes with acidic drugs 40846-98-8D, Methyl glutaminate, complexes with acidic drugs 43189-09-9D, complexes with acidic drugs 43189-12-4D, complexes with acidic drugs 45012-54-2D, complexes with acidic drugs 45172-24-5D, Dipropyl glutamate, complexes with acidic drugs 51323-74-1D, complexes with acidic drugs 52645-53-1, Permethrin 53517-65-0D, Isopropyl serinate, complexes with acidic drugs 54817-41-3D, Dipropyl aspartate, complexes with acidic drugs 55079-83-9D, Acitretin, complexes with amino acid derivs. 56093-45-9, Selenium sulfide 57524-89-7, Hydrocortisone 17-valerate 59277-89-3, Acyclovir 59574-26-4D, complexes with acidic drugs 61318-90-9, Sulconazole 64211-45-6, Oxiconazole 64872-76-0, Butoconazole 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 65472-88-0, Naftifine 65899-73-2, Tioconazole 66734-13-2, Aclovate 67648-90-2D, complexes with acidic drugs 67915-31-5, Terconazole 72151-95-2D, complexes with acidic drugs 72173-16-1D, complexes with acidic drugs 78088-29-6D, complexes with acidic drugs 79487-90-4D, complexes with acidic drugs 79487-91-5D, complexes with acidic drugs 80573-35-9D, complexes with acidic drugs 80585-03-1D, complexes with acidic drugs 81084-75-5D, complexes with acidic drugs 81084-79-9D, complexes with acidic drugs 81084-81-3D, complexes with acidic drugs 81084-82-4D, complexes with acidic drugs 81084-84-6D, complexes with acidic drugs 81084-85-7D, complexes with acidic drugs 81084-86-8D, complexes with acidic drugs 81084-87-9D, complexes with acidic drugs 82834-16-0D, Perindopril, complexes with amino acid derivs. 84505-81-7D, complexes with acidic drugs 85721-33-1D, Ciprofloxacin, complexes with amino acid derivs. 87848-99-5D, Acrivastine, complexes with amino acid derivs. 89282-87-1D, complexes with acidic drugs 90484-89-2D, complexes with acidic drugs 91161-71-6, Terbinafine 94032-11-8D, Cystinamide, complexes with acidic drugs 94359-76-9D, complexes with acidic drugs 94359-80-5D, complexes with acidic drugs 99011-02-6, Imiquimod 101912-60-1D, complexes with acidic drugs 105462-24-6D, Risedronic acid, complexes with amino acid derivs. 106685-40-9, Adapalene 111278-90-1D, complexes with acidic drugs 112229-23-9D, complexes with acidic drugs 112965-21-6, Calcipotriene 114260-57-0D, complexes with acidic drugs 114346-54-2D, complexes with acidic drugs 117976-89-3D, Rabeprazole, complexes with amino acid derivs. 118292-40-3, Tazarotene 119991-47-8D, complexes with acidic drugs 125511-25-3D, complexes with acidic drugs 125511-26-4D, complexes with acidic drugs 125511-28-6D, complexes with acidic drugs 125511-31-1D, complexes with acidic drugs 125511-32-2D, complexes with acidic drugs 125511-33-3D, complexes with acidic drugs 125511-34-4D, complexes with acidic drugs 125511-35-5D, complexes with acidic drugs 125511-37-7D, complexes with acidic drugs 125511-38-8D,

complexes with acidic drugs 131530-16-0D, complexes with acidic drugs 132261-28-0D, complexes with acidic drugs 133509-58-7D, complexes with acidic drugs 134699-10-8D, complexes with acidic drugs 145613-45-2D, complexes with acidic drugs 151779-48-5D, complexes with acidic drugs 220195-51-7D, complexes with acidic drugs 243473-10-1D, complexes with acidic drugs 536753-89-6D, complexes with acidic drugs 764724-17-6D, complexes with acidic drugs 764724-18-7D, complexes with acidic drugs 764724-19-8D, complexes with acidic drugs 764724-20-1D, complexes with acidic drugs 764724-21-2D, complexes with acidic drugs 764724-22-3D, complexes with acidic drugs 764724-23-4D, complexes with acidic drugs 764724-24-5D, complexes with acidic drugs 764724-25-6D, complexes with acidic drugs 764724-26-7D, complexes with acidic drugs 764724-27-8D, complexes with acidic drugs 764724-28-9D, complexes with acidic drugs 764724-29-0D, complexes with acidic drugs 764724-30-3D, complexes with acidic drugs 764724-31-4D, complexes with acidic drugs 764724-32-5D, complexes with acidic drugs 764724-33-6D, complexes with acidic drugs 764724-34-7D, complexes with acidic drugs 764724-35-8D, complexes with acidic drugs 764724-36-9D, complexes with acidic drugs 764724-37-0D, complexes with acidic drugs 764724-38-1D, complexes with acidic drugs 764724-39-2D, complexes with acidic drugs 764724-40-5D, complexes with acidic drugs 764724-41-6D, complexes with acidic drugs 764724-42-7D, complexes with acidic drugs 764724-43-8D, complexes with acidic drugs 764724-44-9D, complexes with acidic drugs 764724-45-0D, complexes with acidic drugs 764724-46-1D, complexes with acidic drugs
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(topical compns. containing acidic active ingredient complexes with amino acids and their derivs. for improved skin care and treatment of skin conditions)

IT 59-05-2P, Methotrexate
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(topical compns. containing acidic active ingredient complexes with amino acids and their derivs. for improved skin care and treatment of skin conditions)

L4 ANSWER 20 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:589443 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:145752
TITLE: Tissue reactive polymer compounds and compositions for drug delivery
INVENTOR(S): Takacs-Cox, Aniko; Toleikis, Philip M.; Maiti, Arpita; Embree, Leanne
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Angiotech International G.m.b.H., Switz.; Gravett, David M.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 189 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004060405	A2	20040722	WO 2003-US41576	20031230
WO 2004060405	A8	20040930		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ,

OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM,
TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ,
BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE,
ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK,
TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2511486	A1	20040722	CA 2003-2511486		20031230
AU 2003303513	A1	20040729	AU 2003-303513		20031230
US 2004219214	A1	20041104	US 2003-749123		20031230
EP 1583561	A2	20051012	EP 2003-808608		20031230
EP 1583561	A3	20051207			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK					
CN 1756571	A	20060405	CN 2003-80110068		20031230
JP 2006519766	T	20060831	JP 2005-508639		20031230
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-437384P	P	20021230
			US 2003-440924P	P	20030117
			WO 2003-US41576	W	20031230

AB A composition comprising a synthetic polymer that contains multiple activated groups, and optionally a drug, and method of using such compns. in medical as well in device applications is described. The multiple activated groups are reactive with functionality present on animal tissue, so that upon administration of the polymer to the tissue, the polymer binds to the tissue. Alternatively, the multiple activated groups are reactive with functionality present on a non-living surface, such as the surface of a medical device, where the polymer binds to this surface to, e.g., increase the lubricity of the surface. When drug is present in the composition, the drug is then delivered to the site of polymer attachment. For example, a piece of catheter tubing was dipped into a 1% chitosan solution, allowed to incubate for 10 min, and air dried to obtain a base coat. The chitosan-coated catheter was then immersed into a freshly prepared 10% solution (pH about 8) of tetra functional poly(ethylene glycol) succinimidyl glutarate (4-arm-NHS-PEG) for 5 min. The tubing was removed, rinsed with water and dried.

AB . . . then delivered to the site of polymer attachment. For example, a piece of catheter tubing was dipped into a 1% chitosan solution, allowed to incubate for 10 min, and air dried to obtain a base coat. The chitosan-coated catheter was then immersed into a freshly prepared 10% solution (pH about 8) of tetra functional poly(ethylene glycol) succinimidyl glutarate. . .

IT Alkylating agents, biological
Angiogenesis inhibitors
Animal tissue
Antihistamines
Buffers
Coating materials
Contact lenses
Cytotoxic agents
Fungicides
Immunomodulators
Leukotriene antagonists
Micelles
Oviduct
(preparation and biomedical uses of surface-reactive polymers containing multiple activated groups)

IT Polymers, biological studies
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(reactive-group containing; preparation and biomedical uses of surface-reactive

polymers containing multiple activated groups)

IT 9002-98-6, Polyethylenimine 9012-76-4, Chitosan
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(base coat; preparation and biomedical uses of surface-reactive polymers containing multiple activated groups)

IT 197389-42-7P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and biomedical uses of surface-reactive polymers containing multiple activated groups)

IT 6162-69-2P 6162-70-5P 9045-69-6P 25322-68-3DP, thiol derivs. 60182-11-8DP, thiol derivs. 76931-93-6DP, ethoxylated derivs. 111600-41-0P 199915-32-7P 228716-21-0P 302781-03-9P 327155-92-0P 357277-62-4P 693252-88-9P 693815-29-1P 724786-23-6P 724786-24-7P 724786-25-8P 724786-26-9P 724786-27-0P 724786-28-1P 724786-29-2P 724786-30-5P 724786-31-6P 724786-32-7P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation and biomedical uses of surface-reactive polymers containing multiple activated groups)

L4 ANSWER 21 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:836761 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:328325
TITLE: Chitosan production from chitin-containing materials
INVENTOR(S): Trinkle, James R.; Fan, Weiyu; Hwang, Ki-oh
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cargill, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 15 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003086281	A2	20031023	WO 2003-US10560	20030402
WO 2003086281	A3	20040219		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2481006	A1	20031023	CA 2003-2481006	20030402
AU 2003221828	A1	20031027	AU 2003-221828	20030402
BR 2003003666	A	20040727	BR 2003-3666	20030402
EP 1497335	A2	20050119	EP 2003-718228	20030402
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
US 20052157774	A1	20050929	US 2004-509570	20040929
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-369594P P	20020402
			WO 2003-US10560 W	20030402

AB The invention provides a method of producing chitosan using

pressures greater than 0 PSIG. The invention also provides fungal chitosan compns. A dry matter of Aspergillus niger mycelium was mixed with an aqueous solution of NaOH and the mixture was heated to 110° to obtain chitosan.

TI Chitosan production from chitin-containing materials

AB The invention provides a method of producing chitosan using pressures greater than 0 PSIG. The invention also provides fungal chitosan compns. A dry matter of Aspergillus niger mycelium was mixed with an aqueous solution of NaOH and the mixture was heated to 110° to obtain chitosan.

ST chitosan fermn Aspergillus deacetylation

IT Aspergillus niger
Deacetylation
Fermentation
(chitosan production from chitin-containing materials)

IT 9012-76-4P, Chitosan
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(chitosan production from chitin-containing materials)

IT 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(chitosan production from chitin-containing materials)

L4 ANSWER 22 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:656811 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:199009
TITLE: Cell wall derivatives from biomass and preparation thereof
INVENTOR(S): Versali, Marie-France; Clerisse, Fabienne; Bruyere, Jean-Michel; Gautier, Sandrine
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kitozyme S.A., Belg.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003068824	A1	20030821	WO 2003-EP1375	20030212
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
BE 1014638	A6	20040203	BE 2002-93	20020212
CA 2475258	A1	20030821	CA 2003-2475258	20030212
AU 2003215555	A1	20030904	AU 2003-215555	20030212
EP 1483299	A1	20041208	EP 2003-739480	20030212
EP 1483299	B1	20060816		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
CN 1642986	A	20050720	CN 2003-805947	20030212

JP 2005529191	T	20050929	JP 2003-567950		20030212
AT 336516	T	20060915	AT 2003-739480		20030212
ES 2271605	T3	20070416	ES 2003-739480		20030212
IN 2004MN00415	A	20060106	IN 2004-MN415		20040730
US 2005130273	A1	20050616	US 2005-504046		20050128
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			BE 2002-93	A	20020212
			WO 2003-EP1375	W	20030212

AB In a first aspect, the present invention relates to a method for isolating cell wall derivs. from fungal (e.g. Aspergillus niger mycelium) or yeast biomass. According to this method, chitin polymers or chitin-glucan copolymers can be obtained. In another aspect, the invention relates to a method for preparing chitosan from chitin. The invention further relates to chitin polymers, chitin-glucan polymers and chitosan polymers obtainable by the methods according to the invention. Moreover, the invention relates to the use of chitin polymers, chitin-glucan copolymers or chitosan polymers obtainable by the method according to the present invention in medical, pharmaceutical, agricultural, nutraceutical, food, textile, cosmetic, industrial and/or environmental applications. ratio was calculated to be 41:59 (weight/weight).

REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB In a first aspect, the present invention relates to a method for isolating cell wall derivs. from fungal (e.g. Aspergillus niger mycelium) or yeast biomass. According to this method, chitin polymers or chitin-glucan copolymers can be obtained. In another aspect, the invention relates to a method for preparing chitosan from chitin. The invention further relates to chitin polymers, chitin-glucan polymers and chitosan polymers obtainable by the methods according to the invention. Moreover, the invention relates to the use of chitin polymers, chitin-glucan copolymers or chitosan polymers obtainable by the method according to the present invention in medical, pharmaceutical, agricultural, nutraceutical, food, textile, cosmetic, industrial and/or.
. .

ST fungus yeast biomass cell wall chitosan glucan isolation

IT Ascomycota
Aspergillus niger
Basidiomycota
Biomass
Fermentation
Fungi imperfecti
Zygomycetes
(cell wall chitin and glucan from fungal or yeast biomass and chemical or enzymic method for their preparation)

IT 9074-98-0, β-Glucanase 56379-60-3, Chitin deacetylase
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(cell wall chitin and glucan from fungal or yeast biomass and chemical or enzymic method for their preparation)

IT 1398-61-4P, Chitin 9012-76-4P, Chitosan 70694-72-3P, Chitosan chloride 287935-68-6P, Chitin-glucan copolymer
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); PREP (Preparation)
(cell wall chitin and glucan from fungal or yeast biomass and chemical or enzymic method for their preparation)

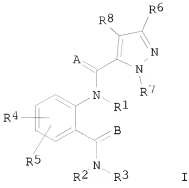
IT 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(extractant; cell wall chitin and glucan from fungal or yeast biomass and chemical or enzymic method for their preparation)

L4 ANSWER 23 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:242097 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:267201
TITLE: Pesticidal compositions for coating plant propagation material containing anthranilamides
INVENTOR(S): Berger, Richard Alan; Flexner, John Lindsey
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 147 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003024222	A1	20030327	WO 2002-US30302	20020910
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2458163	A1	20030327	CA 2002-2458163	20020910
AU 2002341819	B9	20030401	AU 2002-341819	20020910
AU 2002341819	A1	20030401		
AU 2002341819	B2	20070719		
EP 1427285	A1	20040616	EP 2002-775972	20020910
EP 1427285	B1	20070822		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
BR 2002012993	A	20040817	BR 2002-12993	20020910
JP 2005502716	T	20050127	JP 2003-528126	20020910
JP 3770495	B2	20060426		
HU 2004001893	A2	20050128	HU 2004-1893	20020910
HU 2004001893	A3	20051128		
NZ 532269	A	20051028	NZ 2002-532269	20020910
CN 1713819	A	20051228	CN 2002-818578	20020910
RU 2292138	C2	20070127	RU 2004-111986	20020910
AT 370656	T	20070915	AT 2002-775972	20020910
ZA 2004000413	A	20050120	ZA 2004-413	20040120
US 2004209923	A1	20041021	US 2004-485125	20040126
IN 2004MN00090	A	20070706	IN 2004-MN90	20040205
MX 2004PA02648	A	20040607	MX 2004-PA2648	20040319
KR 783260	B1	20071206	KR 2004-704134	20040320
IN 2005MN00443	A	20050930	IN 2005-MN443	20050517
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-323941P P	20010921
			WO 2002-US30302 W	20020910

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:267201
GI



I

AB An invertebrate pest control composition for coating a propagule comprises (1) a biol. effective amount of an anthranilamide compds. I (Markush included), an N-oxide thereof or an agriculturally suitable salt thereof, and (2) a film former or adhesive agent. Arthropodicidal composition containing anthranilamide compds. I may further comprise addnl. biol. active compds. selected from arthropodicides of the group consisting of pyrethroids, carbamates, neonicotinoids, neuronal sodium channel blockers, insecticidal macrocyclic lactones, γ-aminobutyric acid (GABA) antagonists, insecticidal ureas, and juvenile hormone mimics, and fungicides. The propagule is a seed of cotton, maize, soybean, rice, etc., or a rhizome, tuber, bulb or corm, or viable division thereof, of potato, sweet potato, garden onion, tulip, daffodil, crocus hyacinth, etc., or is a stem or leaf cutting.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB . . . carbamates, neonicotinoids, neuronal sodium channel blockers, insecticidal macrocyclic lactones, γ-aminobutyric acid (GABA) antagonists, insecticidal ureas, and juvenile hormone mimics, and fungicides. The propagule is a seed of cotton, maize, soybean, rice, etc., or a rhizome, tuber, bulb or corm, or viable. . .

IT Eubacteria
Fungi
Virus
(entomopathogenic; in pesticidal compns. for plant propagation material containing anthranilamides)

IT Adhesives
Bacillus thuringiensis aizawai
Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki
Baculoviridae
Coating materials
Fungicides
GABA antagonists
Gums and Mucilages
Latex
Sodium channel blockers
(in pesticidal compns. for plant propagation material containing anthranilamides)

IT 52-68-6 56-38-2 57-13-6D, Urea, derivs. 60-51-5, Dimethoate 72-43-5 76-87-9, Fentin hydroxide 83-79-4 86-50-0, Azinphos-methyl 99-30-9, Dicloran 108-62-3 115-29-7 115-32-2 116-06-3 121-75-5 133-06-2, Captan 133-07-3, Folpet 137-26-8, Thiram 148-79-8, Thiabendazole 298-00-0 298-02-2 333-41-5, Diazinon 510-15-6 732-11-6 900-95-8, Fentin acetate 944-22-9 950-37-8 1332-40-7, Copper oxychloride 1563-66-2, Carbofuran

1897-45-6, Chlorothalonil 2079-00-7, Blasticidin-S 2227-17-0
2310-17-0 2312-35-8 2425-06-1, Captafol 2439-01-2 2439-10-3,
Dodine 2675-77-6, Chloroneb 2921-88-2, Chlorpyrifos 5598-13-0,
Chlorpyrifos-methyl 6585-53-1, Ferric methanearsonate 6923-22-4
6980-18-3, Kasugamycin 7440-50-8D, Copper, salts 7704-34-9, Sulfur,
biological studies 8011-63-0, Bordeaux mixture 8018-01-7, Mancozeb
10265-92-6 10605-21-7, Carbendazim 11141-17-6, Azadirachtin
12427-38-2, Maneb 13071-79-9 13121-70-5 13171-21-6 13356-08-6
16752-77-5 17109-49-8, Edifenphos 17804-35-2, Benomyl 22224-92-6
22248-79-9 23103-98-2 23135-22-0 23564-05-8, Thiophanate-methyl
24579-73-5, Propamocarb 25311-71-1 26087-47-8, Iprobenfos
27605-76-1, Probenazole 30560-19-1, Acephate 33089-61-1 35367-38-5,
Diflubenzuron 35400-43-2 36734-19-7, Iprodione 39148-24-8,
Fosetylaluminum 39515-41-8 40596-69-8 41198-08-7 41814-78-2,
Tricyclazole 43121-43-3, Triadimefon 50471-44-8, Vinclozolin
50512-35-1, Isoprothiolane 50642-14-3, Validamycin 51630-58-1
52207-48-4 52315-07-8, Cypermethrin 52645-53-1 52918-63-5,
Deltamethrin 53112-28-0, Pyrimethanil 55219-65-3, Triadimenol
55814-41-0, Mepronil 57369-32-1, Pyroquilon 57646-30-7, Furalaxyl
57837-19-1, Metalaxyl 57966-95-7, Cymoxanil 58842-20-9 59669-26-0
60168-88-9, Fenarimol 60207-90-1, Propiconazole 62850-32-2
62865-36-5, Diclomezine 63837-33-2, Diofenolan 64628-44-0
66063-05-6, Pencycuron 66215-27-8, Cyromazine 66230-04-4 66246-88-6,
Penconazole 66332-96-5, Flutolanil 66841-25-6 67306-00-7,
Fenpropidin 67564-91-4, Fenpropimorph 67747-09-5, Prochloraz
68085-85-8, Cyhalothrin 68359-37-5, Cyfluthrin 69327-76-0, Buprofezin
70124-77-5 70630-17-0, Mefenoxam 71422-67-8, Chlorfluazuron
71751-41-2, Abamectin 72490-01-8 73989-17-0, Avermectin 74738-17-3,
Fenpiclonil 76674-21-0, Flutriafol 77732-09-3, Oxadixyl 78587-05-0
79538-32-2 79622-59-6, Fluazinam 79983-71-4, Hexaconazole
80060-09-9, Diafenthiuron 82657-04-3, Bifenthrin 83121-18-0
83657-18-5, Diniconazole-M 83657-24-3, Diniconazole 84466-05-7,
Amidoflumet 85509-19-9, Flusilazole 86479-06-3 88283-41-4, Pyrifenox
88671-89-0, Myclobutanil 91465-08-6 94361-06-5, Cyproconazole
95737-68-1 96489-71-3 101463-69-8 102851-06-9 103055-07-8
104030-54-8, Carpropamid 107534-96-3, Tebuconazole 110488-70-5,
Dimethomorph 111988-49-9 112226-61-6 112281-77-3, Tetraconazole
112410-23-8 114369-43-6, Fenbuconazole 116255-48-2, Bromuconazole
116714-46-6 118134-30-8, Spiroxamine 119168-77-3 119446-68-3,
Difenoconazole 119791-41-2, Emamectin 120068-37-3 120928-09-8
121451-02-3 121552-61-2, Cyprodinil 122453-73-0, Chlorfenapyr
123312-89-0 123572-88-3, Furametpyr 124495-18-7, Quinoxyfen
125116-23-6, Metconazole 125225-28-7, Ipconazole 126448-41-7,
Acibenzolar 130000-40-7, Thifluzamide 131341-86-1, Fludioxonil
131807-57-3, Famoxadone 131860-33-8, Azoxystrobin 131983-72-7,
Triticonazole 133408-50-1, Metominostrobin 133855-98-8, Epoxiconazole
134098-61-6 135410-20-7, Acetamiprid 136426-54-5, Fluquinconazole
138261-41-3 139920-32-4, Diclocymet 140923-17-7, SZX0722
141517-21-7, Trifloxystrobin 143390-89-0, Kresoxim-methyl 143807-66-3,
Chromafenozide 149877-41-8, Bifenazate 149961-52-4, Dimoxystrobin
153233-91-1 153719-23-4 154025-04-4, Flumetover 156052-68-5, RH 7281
158062-67-0 161050-58-4 161326-34-7 168316-95-8, Spinosad
170015-32-4 173584-44-6 175013-18-0, Pyraclostrobin 178928-70-6,
Prothioconazole 179101-81-6 180409-60-3, Cyflufenamid 181587-01-9
188425-85-6, Nicobifen 189278-12-4, Proquinazid 210880-92-5,
Clothianidin 211867-47-9, SYP-L190 220899-03-6, Metrafenone
223580-51-6, Tiadinil 248593-16-0, Orysastrobin 283594-90-1
361377-29-9, Fluoxastrobin
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)

(in pesticidal compns. for plant propagation material containing anthranilamides)

IT 75-35-4D, Vinylidene chloride, polymers and copolymers 79-41-4D, Methylacrylic acid, imide derivs. 79-41-4D, Acrylimide, polymers and copolymers, imide derivs. 8062-15-5, Lignosulfonate 9000-01-5, Gum arabic 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-36-6, Karaya gum 9000-65-1, Tragacanth gum 9002-89-5 9002-89-5D, Polyvinyl alcohol, copolymers 9003-09-2, Polyvinyl methyl ether 9003-20-7D, Polyvinyl acetate, derivs., copolymers 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-32-4, Carboxymethylcellulose 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 9004-53-9, Dextrins 9004-57-3, Ethylcellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropylcellulose 9004-67-5D, Methylcellulose, derivs. 9005-25-8D, Starch, derivs. 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9010-98-4, Polychloroprene 9011-16-9 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9050-36-6, Malto-dextrin 25086-89-9 25322-68-3, Polyethylene oxide 26022-14-0, Polyhydroxyethyl acrylate 30811-69-9, Polyvinylacrylate 37353-59-6D, Hydroxymethylcellulose, derivs. 69670-80-0, Hydroxymethylpropylcellulose
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(in pesticidal compns. for plant propagation material containing anthranilamides)

IT 362637-53-4P 362637-70-5P 362638-30-0P 362639-62-1P 438450-41-0P, N-[4-Chloro-2-methyl-6-[(methylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide 500008-00-4P 500008-44-6P 500008-45-7P 500008-60-6P 500008-62-8P 500010-10-6P
RL: AGR (Agricultural use); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of anthranilamide compds. as pesticides for plant propagation material)

IT 129585-50-8P
RL: BYP (Byproduct); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of anthranilamide compds. as pesticides for plant propagation material)

IT 74-89-5, Methylamine, reactions 75-03-6, Iodoethane 75-31-0, Isopropylamine, reactions 76-05-1, Trifluoroacetic acid, reactions 79-37-8, Oxalyl chloride 98-59-9, p-Toluenesulfonyl chloride 100-63-0, Phenylhydrazine 109-72-8, n-Butyllithium, reactions 112-02-7, Cetyltrimethylammonium chloride 121-44-8, Triethylamine, reactions 124-63-0, Methanesulfonyl chloride 128-09-6, N-Chlorosuccinimide 367-57-7 421-50-1, 1,1,1-Trifluoroacetone 503-38-8, Trichloromethyl chloroformate 541-41-3, Ethyl chloroformate 584-08-7, Potassium carbonate 630-25-1, 1,2-Dibromotetrachloroethane 1310-58-3, Potassium hydroxide, reactions 2402-77-9, 2,3-Dichloropyridine 4111-54-0, Lithium diisopropylamide 4389-45-1, 2-Amino-3-methylbenzoic acid 4755-77-5, Ethyl chlorooxoacetate 5437-38-7, 3-Methyl-2-nitrobenzoic acid 6226-25-1, 2,2,2-Trifluoroethyl trifluoromethanesulfonate 7087-68-5, N,N-Diisopropylethylamine 7664-93-9, Sulfuric acid, reactions 7789-69-7, Phosphorus pentabromide 10025-87-3, Phosphorus oxychloride 10035-10-6, Hydrogen bromide, reactions 14521-80-3, 3-Bromopyrazole 20154-03-4, 3-Trifluoromethylpyrazole 22206-57-1, Tetrabutylammonium fluoride hydrate 22841-92-5 65753-47-1, 2-Chloro-3-trifluoromethylpyridine 66176-17-8, 3-Methylisatoic anhydride 133228-21-4 458543-79-8 499790-43-1 500011-81-4 500011-88-1 500011-94-9
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of anthranilamide compds. as pesticides for plant propagation material)

IT 14339-33-4P, 3-Chloropyrazole 20776-67-4P, 2-Amino-3-methyl-5-

chlorobenzoic acid 68289-10-1P, 2-Amino-3-methyl-N-(1-methylethyl)benzamide 120374-68-7P 128694-66-6P 362640-53-7P, 3-Methyl-N-(1-methylethyl)-2-nitrobenzamide 362640-58-2P 362640-59-3P 362640-60-6P 362640-61-7P 362640-62-8P 438450-38-5P, 3-Chloro-2-[3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]pyridine 438450-39-6P 438450-40-9P, 6-Chloro-2-[1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl]-8-methyl-4H-3,1-benzoxazin-4-one 458543-77-6P 458543-78-7P 499790-45-3P 499790-46-4P 500011-82-5P 500011-83-6P 500011-84-7P 500011-85-8P 500011-86-9P 500011-87-0P 500011-89-2P 500011-90-5P 500011-91-6P 500011-92-7P 500011-95-0P 500011-96-1P 500011-97-2P 500011-98-3P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of anthranilamide compds. as pesticides for plant propagation material)

L4 ANSWER 24 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:693384 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:243979
TITLE: Chitosan and preparing chitosan from microbial biomass
INVENTOR(S): Fan, Weiyu; Bohlmann, John A.; Trinkle, James R.; Steinke, James D.; Hwang, Ki-Oh; Henning, Joseph P.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cargill, Incorporated, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001068714	A1	20010920	WO 2000-US20173	20000725
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2313836	A1	20010915	CA 2000-2313836	20000711
BR 2000003114	A	20011204	BR 2000-3114	20000724
EP 1272528	A1	20030108	EP 2000-953667	20000725
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
US 2002025945	A1	20020228	US 2000-739406	20001218
US 6972284	B2	20051206		
MX 2002PA09042	A	20030425	MX 2002-PA9042	20020913
US 2005245482	A1	20051103	US 2005-153801	20050615

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			
		US 2000-189560P	P 20000315
		WO 2000-US20173	W 20000725
		US 2000-739406	A3 20001218

AB Highly deacetylated (>85%) chitosan is made by providing chitin-containing biomass (especially fungal biomass); reacting the chitin-containing biomass in a caustic solution of >25% alkali at >95° for ≥10 h to convert the chitin in the biomass to chitosan; and separating the chitosan from the

caustic solution A pre-treating step may be used in which microbial biomass is heated in a less alkaline solution prior to reacting with more alkaline solution

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Chitosan and preparing chitosan from microbial biomass

AB Highly deacetylated (>85%) chitosan is made by providing chitin-containing biomass (especially fungal biomass); reacting the chitin-containing biomass in a caustic solution of >25% alkali at >95° for ≥10 h to convert the chitin in the biomass to chitosan; and separating the chitosan from the caustic solution A pre-treating step may be used in which microbial biomass is heated in a less alkaline solution prior to. . .

ST biomass alkali treatment chitosan manuf

IT Biomass
(containing chitin; chitosan and preparing chitosan from microbial biomass)

IT Deacetylation
(of chitin-containing biomass for chitosan)

IT 9012-76-4P, Chitosan
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
(chitosan and preparing chitosan from microbial biomass)

IT 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(chitosan and preparing chitosan from microbial biomass)

IT 1398-61-4, Chitin
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(chitosan and preparing chitosan from microbial biomass)

L4 ANSWER 25 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:545525 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:157672
TITLE: Cyclic peptide compositions for nasal administration
INVENTOR(S): Horii, Ikuo; Kobayashi, Kazuko; Shimma, Nobuo; Yanagawa, Akira
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Basilea Pharmaceutica A.-G., Switz.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 117 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001052894	A2	20010726	WO 2001-EP163	20010109
WO 2001052894	A3	20020131		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2396381	A1	20010726	CA 2001-2396381	20010109

EP 1251827 A2 20021030 EP 2001-909587 20010109
EP 1251827 B1 20040526
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
BR 2001007764 A 20021112 BR 2001-7764 20010109
JP 2003535042 T 20031125 JP 2001-552941 20010109
AT 267582 T 20040615 AT 2001-909587 20010109
ES 2220724 T3 20041216 ES 2001-909587 20010109
US 2001038824 A1 20011108 US 2001-765846 20010119
ZA 2002005240 A 20030929 ZA 2002-5240 20020628
MX 2002PA07052 A 20021213 MX 2002-PA7052 20020718
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2000-101057 A 20000120
WO 2001-EP163 W 20010109
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:157672

AB The present invention relates to a nasal composition of physiol. active cyclic peptides and salts that are prepared by homogeneously dispersing an active cyclic peptide such as antifungal cyclic peptides (aerothricin, echinocandin analogs, pneumocandin analogs, and aureobasidin), antibacterial cyclic peptides (e.g., vancomycin, daptomycin), cyclosporin A, lanreotide, vapreotide, vasopressin antagonist and eptifibatide in a unique carrier. The powdery or crystalline carrier contains a water insol. polyvalent metal carrier, or organic carrier having a mean particle size of 20-500 μm, in the presence or absence of an absorption enhancer and by homogeneously adsorbing onto the carrier, and its use for therapeutic treatment of disease such as systemic fungal infections by intranasal administration. The composition can be nasally administered in a powder form. Thus, 201 mg Aerothricin 133 and 599 mg CaCO3 (mean particle size: 40-60 μm) were mixed well. Then, 200 μL water was added, and mixing was continued until the mixture became a paste and the resulting pasty solid was freeze-dried at -50°, and further dried at 300° for 3 h in vacuo. After large particles in the dry powder were broken into small particles, 8 mg of calcium stearate was added and the mixture was passed through 180-μm-mesh. Aerothricin 133 was synthesized by a series of steps.

AB . . . absorption enhancer and by homogeneously adsorbing onto the carrier, and its use for therapeutic treatment of disease such as systemic fungal infections by intranasal administration. The composition can be nasally administered in a powder form. Thus, 201 mg Aerothricin 133 and. . .

IT Peptides, biological studies
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(cyclic; preparation of cyclic peptide compns. for nasal administration)

IT Barley
Buckwheat (Fagopyrum esculentum)
Corn
Fungicides
Millet
Particle size distribution
Permeation enhancers
Rice (Oryza sativa)
Soybean (Glycine max)
Wheat
(preparation of cyclic peptide compns. for nasal administration)

IT 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(gels; preparation of cyclic peptide compns. for nasal administration)

IT 256945-80-9P, Aerothricin 4 256945-81-0P, Aerothricin 5 256945-82-1P, Aerothricin 6 256945-83-2P, Aerothricin 7 256945-84-3P, Aerothricin 8 256945-85-4P, Aerothricin 9 256945-86-5P, Aerothricin 10 256945-87-6P,

Aerothricin 11 256945-88-7P, Aerothricin 12 256945-89-8P, Aerothricin 13 256945-90-1P, Aerothricin 14 256945-91-2P, Aerothricin 15
256945-92-3P, Aerothricin 16 256945-93-4P, Aerothricin 17
256945-94-5P, Aerothricin 18 256945-95-6P, Aerothricin 19
256945-96-7P, Aerothricin 20 256945-97-8P, Aerothricin 21
256945-98-9P, Aerothricin 22 256945-99-0P, Aerothricin 23
256946-00-6P, Aerothricin 24 256946-01-7P, Aerothricin 25
256946-02-8P, Aerothricin 26 256946-03-9P, Aerothricin 27
256946-04-0P, Aerothricin 28 256946-05-1P, Aerothricin 29
256946-06-2P, Aerothricin 30 256946-07-3P, Aerothricin 31
256946-08-4P, Aerothricin 32 256946-09-5P, Aerothricin 33
256946-10-8P, Aerothricin 34 256946-11-9P, Aerothricin 35
256946-12-0P, Aerothricin 36 256946-13-1P, Aerothricin 37
256946-14-2P, Aerothricin 38 256946-15-3P, Aerothricin 39
256946-16-4P, Aerothricin 40 256946-17-5P, Aerothricin 41
256946-18-6P, Aerothricin 42 256946-19-7P, Aerothricin 43
256946-20-0P, Aerothricin 44 256946-21-1P, Aerothricin 45
256946-23-3P, Aerothricin 46 256946-25-5P, Aerothricin 47
256946-26-6P, Aerothricin 48 256946-27-7P, Aerothricin 49
256946-29-9P, Aerothricin 50 256946-30-2P, Aerothricin 51
256946-32-4P, Aerothricin 52 256946-33-5P, Aerothricin 53
256946-34-6P, Aerothricin 54 256946-36-8P, Aerothricin 55
256946-37-9P, Aerothricin 56 256946-38-0P, Aerothricin 57
256946-39-1P, Aerothricin 58 256946-40-4P, Aerothricin 59
256946-41-5P, Aerothricin 60 256946-42-6P, Aerothricin 61
256946-43-7P, Aerothricin 62 256946-44-8P, Aerothricin 63
256946-45-9P, Aerothricin 64 256946-46-0P, Aerothricin 65
256946-47-1P, Aerothricin 66 256946-48-2P, Aerothricin 67
256946-49-3P, Aerothricin 68 256946-50-6P, Aerothricin 69
256946-51-7P, Aerothricin 70 256946-52-8P, Aerothricin 71
256946-53-9P, Aerothricin 72 256946-54-0P, Aerothricin 73
256946-55-1P, Aerothricin 74 256946-56-2P, Aerothricin 75
256946-57-3P, Aerothricin 76 256946-58-4P, Aerothricin 77
256946-59-5P, Aerothricin 78 256946-60-8P, Aerothricin 79
256946-61-9P, Aerothricin 80 256946-62-0P, Aerothricin 81
256946-63-1P, Aerothricin 89 256946-64-2P, Aerothricin 90
256946-65-3P, Aerothricin 91 256946-66-4P, Aerothricin 92
256946-67-5P, Aerothricin 93 256946-68-6P, Aerothricin 94
256946-69-7P, Aerothricin 95 256946-70-0P, Aerothricin 96
256946-71-1P, Aerothricin 97 256946-72-2P, Aerothricin 98
256946-73-3P, Aerothricin 99 256946-74-4P, Aerothricin 100
256946-75-5P, Aerothricin 101 256946-76-6P, Aerothricin 102
256946-77-7P, Aerothricin 103 256946-78-8P, Aerothricin 104
256946-79-9P, Aerothricin 105 256946-80-2P, Aerothricin 106
256946-81-3P, Aerothricin 107 256946-82-4P, Aerothricin 109
256946-83-5P, Aerothricin 110 256946-84-6P, Aerothricin 111
256946-85-7P, Aerothricin 112 256946-86-8P, Aerothricin 113
256946-87-9P, Aerothricin 114 256946-88-0P, Aerothricin 115
256946-89-1P, Aerothricin 116 256946-90-4P, Aerothricin 117
256946-91-5P, Aerothricin 118 256946-92-6P, Aerothricin 119
256946-93-7P 256946-94-8P, Aerothricin 121 256946-95-9P, Aerothricin 122 256946-96-0P, Aerothricin 123 256946-97-1P, Aerothricin 124
256946-98-2P, Aerothricin 125 256946-99-3P, Aerothricin 126
256947-00-9P, Aerothricin 127 256947-01-0P, Aerothricin 128
256947-02-1P, Aerothricin 129 256947-03-2P, Aerothricin 130
256947-04-3P, Aerothricin 131 256947-27-0P, Aerothricin 108
351495-75-5P 352284-28-7P, Aerothricin 82 352284-29-8P, Aerothricin 83
352284-30-1P, Aerothricin 84 352284-31-2P, Aerothricin 85
352284-32-3P, Aerothricin 86 352284-33-4P, Aerothricin 87
352284-34-5P, Aerothricin 88 352284-35-6P, Aerothricin 132

352284-36-7P, Aerothricin 133 352284-38-9P, Aerothricin 135
352284-39-0P, Aerothricin 136 352284-40-3P, Aerothricin 137
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of cyclic peptide compns. for nasal administration)

IT 121118-79-4P 256666-86-1P 256666-87-2P 256666-88-3P 256666-90-7P
256666-91-8P 256666-93-0P 256666-94-1P 256945-76-3P 256945-79-6P
256947-05-4P 256947-10-1P 256947-11-2P 256947-12-3P 256947-19-0P
351428-12-1P 351428-13-2P 351428-14-3P 351428-15-4P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of cyclic peptide compns. for nasal administration)

IT 256947-29-2P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of cyclic peptide compns. for nasal administration)

IT 62-33-9, Calcium disodium EDTA 62-54-4, Calcium acetate 133-15-3, Calcium p-aminosalicylate 137-08-6, Calcium D-pantothenate 142-17-6, Calcium oleate 299-28-5, Calcium gluconate 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 542-42-7, Calcium palmitate 546-93-0, Magnesium carbonate 557-04-0, Magnesium stearate 557-05-1, Zinc stearate 637-12-7, Aluminum stearate 814-80-2, Calcium lactate 1305-62-0, Calcium hydroxide, biological studies 1305-78-8, Calcium oxide, biological studies 1306-06-5, Hydroxylapatite 1309-42-8, Magnesium hydroxide 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, biological studies 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1327-41-9, Aluminum hydroxy chloride 1327-43-1, MAgnesium Aluminum silicate 1335-30-4, Aluminum silicate 1343-88-0, Magnesium silicate 1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, biological studies 1344-95-2, Calcium silicate 1398-61-4, Chitin 1404-90-6, Vancomycin 1592-23-0, Calcium stearate 3632-91-5, Magnesium gluconate 5793-88-4, Calcium saccharate 7047-84-9, Aluminum monostearate 7429-90-5D, Aluminum, compds., biological studies 7439-89-6D, Iron, compds., biological studies 7439-95-4D, Magnesium, compds., biological studies 7440-21-3D, Silicon, compds., biological studies 7440-66-6D, Zinc, compds., biological studies 7440-70-2D, Calcium, compds., biological studies 7487-88-9, Magnesium sulfate, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 7646-85-7, Zinc chloride, biological studies 7693-13-2, Calcium citrate 7720-78-7, Ferrous sulfate 7733-02-0, Zinc sulfate 7757-93-9, Calcium hydrogen phosphate 7758-87-4, Tribasic Calcium phosphate 7778-18-9, Calcium sulfate 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride, biological studies 9000-01-5, Gum arabic 9000-65-1, Gum tragacanth 9002-18-0, Agar 9003-04-7, Sodium polyacrylate 9003-39-8, PVP 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-35-7, Cellulose acetate 9004-53-9, Dextrin 9004-57-3, Ethyl Cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3, HPMC 9004-67-5, Methyl Cellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-35-0, Calcium alginate 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9049-76-7, Hydroxypropyl starch 9057-02-7, Pullulan 9063-38-1, Carboxymethyl starch sodium salt 10043-01-3, Aluminum sulfate 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride (CaCl2), biological studies 10103-46-5, Calcium phosphate 13682-92-3, DihydroxyAluminum aminoacetate 15007-61-1, Potassium Aluminum sulfate 18962-61-3, Magnesium L-aspartate 24249-05-6, Hydrocalcite 25679-12-3 27214-00-2, Calcium glycerophosphate 39366-43-3, Aluminum magnesium hydroxide 59865-13-3, Cyclosporin A 80619-41-6D, Echinocandin, analogs 101659-01-2 103060-53-3, Daptomycin 103222-11-3, Vapreotide 108736-35-2, Lanreotide 166663-25-8D, LY 303366, analogs 179463-17-3D, MK 0991, analogs 188627-80-7, Eptifibatide 208538-73-2D, FK 463, analogs

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preparation of cyclic peptide compns. for nasal administration)

L4 ANSWER 26 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:456735 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:24048
TITLE: Preparation and application of polyose with fungal cell wall structure
INVENTOR(S): Meng, Qin; Lu, Dewei
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zhejiang University, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 13 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1273249	A	20001115	CN 1999-104670	19990506
CN 1101406	B	20030212		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 1999-104670	19990506

AB The polyose is used as biol. adsorbent, heavy metal ion adsorbent, or biol. immobilization carrier. The polyose is prepared by crushing fungal mycelium containing chitosan or chitin, washing to remove cytoplasm, washing with alc. to remove lipid on cell walls, removing protein and nucleic acid on cell walls with alkali solution or enzyme, carrying out crosslinking reaction by adding benzaldehyde, and removing benzaldehyde with organic solvent or water to obtain polyose with pos. surface potential in neutral or acid solution The content of free amine in the polyose is ≥0.8%. The fungal mycelium is selected from Rhizopus, Absidia, and Mucor.

TI Preparation and application of polyose with fungal cell wall structure

AB . . . polyose is used as biol. adsorbent, heavy metal ion adsorbent, or biol. immobilization carrier. The polyose is prepared by crushing fungal mycelium containing chitosan or chitin, washing to remove cytoplasm, washing with alc. to remove lipid on cell walls, removing protein and nucleic acid. . . with pos. surface potential in neutral or acid solution The content of free amine in the polyose is ≥0.8%. The fungal mycelium is selected from Rhizopus, Absidia, and Mucor.

ST polyose fungal cell wall adsorbent prepn

IT Solvents
(organic; preparation and application of polyose with fungal cell wall structure)

IT Absidia
Adsorbents
Amino group
Carriers
Cell wall
Crosslinking
Crosslinking agents
Fungi
Immobilization, biochemical
Mucor
Rhizopus
(preparation and application of polyose with fungal cell wall structure)

IT Polysaccharides, biological studies

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation and application of polyose with fungal cell wall structure)

IT Enzymes, uses
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(preparation and application of polyose with fungal cell wall structure)

IT Alcohols, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(preparation and application of polyose with fungal cell wall structure)

IT Alkali metal hydroxides
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(preparation and application of polyose with fungal cell wall structure)

IT Heavy metals
RL: REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process)
(preparation and application of polyose with fungal cell wall structure)

IT Lipids, processes
RL: REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process)
(preparation and application of polyose with fungal cell wall structure)

IT Nucleic acids
RL: REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process)
(preparation and application of polyose with fungal cell wall structure)

IT Proteins, general, processes
RL: REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process)
(preparation and application of polyose with fungal cell wall structure)

IT 7647-01-0, Hydrochloric acid, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(diluted; preparation and application of polyose with fungal cell wall structure)

IT 1398-61-4P, Chitin 9012-76-4P, Chitosan
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation and application of polyose with fungal cell wall structure)

IT 100-52-7, Benzaldehyde, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and application of polyose with fungal cell wall structure)

L4 ANSWER 27 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:174550 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:309780
TITLE: Induction of Rhizopus oryzae pellet growth by surfactants and production of porous chitinous beads from the pellet mycelia
AUTHOR(S): Yoshiharu, Kazutoshi; Kubo, Takamasa; Hirotsu, Takahiro; Hosokawa, Jun; Yokochi, Toshihiro; Nakahara, Toro; Higashihara, Takanori
CORPORATE SOURCE: Shikoku National Industrial Research Institute, Hayashi-cho, Takamatsu, Kagawa, 761-0395, Japan
SOURCE: Seibutsu Kogaku Kaishi (2000), 78(12), 487-493
CODEN: SEKAEA; ISSN: 0919-3758
PUBLISHER: Nippon Seibutsu Kogakkai

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese
AB A novel porous chitinous bead was produced from compact pellet-form mycelia cultivated in submerged culture of Rhizopus oryzae YPF-61A. The compact pellet-form growth was effectively induced by the addition of surfactants such as Triton X-100, sodium cholate, or sodium taurocholate to the medium. A bead-form alkali insol. material (AIM), which was prepared by heat treatment (120°, 1h) of the compact pellet-form mycelia with alkali solution (2% NaOH), predominantly consisted of chitin and chitosan derived from the fungal cell wall. The productivity of chitinous beads per medium volume was maximal (1540 mg/l) when the pellet-form growth was induced by 0.1% sodium taurocholate. The high productivity could be attributable to the activation of both growth and chitinous material biosynthesis by the surfactant. The surface of the chitinous bead was porous due to the tight interwound structure of the fibrous cell wall free from cytoplasmic components. The area in the neighborhood of the center was observed to be hollow.
AB . . . by heat treatment (120°, 1h) of the compact pellet-form mycelia with alkali solution (2% NaOH), predominantly consisted of chitin and chitosan derived from the fungal cell wall. The productivity of chitinous beads per medium volume was maximal (1540 mg/l) when the pellet-form growth was induced. . .
ST Rhizopus pellet growth porous chitinous bead manuf; surfactant Rhizopus pellet growth porous chitosan
IT Alkali metal hydroxides
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(induction of Rhizopus oryzae pellet growth by surfactants and production of porous chitinous beads from pellet mycelia)
IT Mold (fungus)
(pellet form; induction of Rhizopus oryzae pellet growth by surfactants and production of porous chitinous beads from pellet mycelia)
IT 1398-61-4P, Chitin 9012-76-4P, Chitosan
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(induction of Rhizopus oryzae pellet growth by surfactants and production of porous chitinous beads from pellet mycelia)
IT 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(induction of Rhizopus oryzae pellet growth by surfactants and production of porous chitinous beads from pellet mycelia)

L4 ANSWER 28 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:559775 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:121913
TITLE: Method for preparing chitosan and low polymerized chitosan
INVENTOR(S): Tan, Tianwei; Qi, Yizheng; Luo, Hui; Wang, Bingwu; Deng, Li; Xu, Weijian; Zhang, Shurong
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beijing Chemical Engineering Univ., Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 7 pp. CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1242377	A	20000126	CN 1998-102884	19980720
CN 1085215	B	20020522		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 1998-102884 19980720

AB The process for preparing chitosan comprises treating filamentous mycelium with 1-10% base solution at 20-100°, deacetylating with 10-70% base solution at 50-200° for 1-5 h, extracting with 1-30% acid, and precipitating with C1-6 alc. or C3-6 ketone or by regulating pH to ≥6.0. The mycelium is penicillium, Aspergillus niger, or Rhizopus. The process for preparing low polymerized chitosan comprises treating filamentous mycelium with 1-10% base solution at 20-100° for 10 min-4 h, hydrolyzing with 15-98% acid at 50-100° for 1-10 h, filtering to remove residue, regulating filtrate to pH ≥1.0, and drying.

TI Method for preparing chitosan and low polymerized chitosan

AB The process for preparing chitosan comprises treating filamentous mycelium with 1-10% base solution at 20-100°, deacetylating with 10-70% base solution at 50-200° for 1-5 h, extracting with 1-30% acid, and precipitating with C1-6 alc. or C3-6 ketone or by regulating pH to ≥6.0. The mycelium is penicillium, Aspergillus niger, or Rhizopus. The process for preparing low polymerized chitosan comprises treating filamentous mycelium with 1-10% base solution at 20-100° for 10 min-4 h, hydrolyzing with 15-98% acid at 50-100° for 1-10 h, filtering to remove residue,. . .

ST chitosan prepn filamentous mycelium

IT Aspergillus niger
Deacetylation
Hydrolysis
Mold (fungus)
Penicillium
Rhizopus
(in preparing of chitosan)

IT 9012-76-4P, Chitosan
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparing of chitosan)

L4 ANSWER 29 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:436216 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:20685
TITLE: Rapid extraction of high-quality chitosan from mycelia of Absidia glauca
AUTHOR(S): Hu, Ke-Jin; Yeung, Kwok-Wing; Ho, Kwok-Ping; Hu, Jin-Lian
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Textiles and Clothing, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Journal of Food Biochemistry (1999), 23(2), 187-196
CODEN: JFBIDW; ISSN: 0145-8884
PUBLISHER: Food & Nutrition Press, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A rapid two-step extraction method for high quality fungal chitosan from Absidia glauca was developed. Fungal mycelia are autoclaved in a 1M caustic soda solution at 121C for 15 min. The alkali-insol.-materials obtained are then further autoclaved for 15 min in a 2% aqueous acetic acid solution There was a relatively low degree of N-deacetylation and chain degradation of the chitosan. The integrity of the product can be attributed to the mild acid used, the short reaction time and the steam environment. When the acid extraction step was carried out in a 1M hydrochloric acid solution under the same conditions,

the highest degree of extraction was attained, albeit with some degree of chain degradation When compared to existing extraction methods, our procedure is efficient, time- and labor-saving, and can handle both small and large samples. In addition, chitosan obtained by this method is essentially free of impurities.

REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Rapid extraction of high-quality chitosan from mycelia of Absidia glauca

AB A rapid two-step extraction method for high quality fungal chitosan from Absidia glauca was developed. Fungal mycelia are autoclaved in a 1M caustic soda solution at 121C for 15 min. The alkali-insol.-materials obtained are then further autoclaved for 15 min in a 2% aqueous acetic acid solution There was a relatively low degree of N-deacetylation and chain degradation of the chitosan. The integrity of the product can be attributed to the mild acid used, the short reaction time and the steam. . . existing extraction methods, our procedure is efficient, time- and labor-saving, and can handle both small and large samples. In addition, chitosan obtained by this method is essentially free of impurities.

ST Absidia mycelia chitosan extn

IT Absidia glauca
Deacetylation
Extraction
(rapid extraction of high-quality chitosan from mycelia of Absidia glauca)

IT 64-19-7, Acetic acid, uses 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide (Na(OH)), uses 7647-01-0, Hydrochloric acid, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(rapid extraction of high-quality chitosan from mycelia of Absidia glauca)

IT 9012-76-4P, Chitosan
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); PREP (Preparation)
(rapid extraction of high-quality chitosan from mycelia of Absidia glauca)

L4 ANSWER 30 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:768104 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:342752
TITLE: High-molecular weight chitosan of Absidia fungi and its manufacture
INVENTOR(S): Ohno, Tsuneji; Tomomatsu, Akio; Suzuki, Junichi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rengo Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10316702	A	19981202	JP 1997-132271	19970522
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1997-132271	19970522

AB Chitosan is manufactured by cultivation of Absidia sp. in media with controlling the min. dissolved O 1-6 ppm during the logarithmic growth phase and treatment of the cultured cell with alkali under heating. The chitosan is useful as a dietary fiber (no data). A. coerulea IFO

4435 was aerobically shake-cultured in a medium containing glucose, CSL, and salts at min. dissolved O 1.59 ppm for 50 h, the cell collected, and treated with aqueous NaOH at 115° to manufacture 8.9 g chitosan/L (68 cP at 20° at 0.5 weight/volume in 0.5 weight/volume aqueous AcOH solution).

TI High-molecular weight chitosan of Absidia fungi and its manufacture

AB Chitosan is manufactured by cultivation of Absidia sp. in media with controlling the min. dissolved O 1-6 ppm during the logarithmic growth phase and treatment of the cultured cell with alkali under heating. The chitosan is useful as a dietary fiber (no data). A. coerulea IFO 4435 was aerobically shake-cultured in a medium containing glucose, . . . O 1.59 ppm for 50 h, the cell collected, and treated with aqueous NaOH at 115° to manufacture 8.9 g chitosan/L (68 cP at 20° at 0.5 weight/volume in 0.5 weight/volume aqueous AcOH solution).

ST dietary fiber chitosan manuf Absidia; oxygen dissolved control chitosan manuf Absidia

IT Absidia
Absidia coerulea
Dietary fiber
Fermentation
(manufacture of high-mol. weight chitosan with Absidia sp. for dietary fiber)

IT 7782-44-7, Oxygen, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(dissolved, of culture media; manufacture of high-mol. weight chitosan with Absidia sp. for dietary fiber)

IT 1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(in purification of chitosan; manufacture of high-mol. weight chitosan with Absidia sp. for dietary fiber)

IT 9012-76-4P, Chitosan
RL: BMF (Bioindustrial manufacture); BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); FFD (Food or feed use); PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(manufacture of high-mol. weight chitosan with Absidia sp. for dietary fiber)

L4 ANSWER 31 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:56236 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:81470
TITLE: Texaphyrin immobilization on solid supports and medical devices
INVENTOR(S): Sessler, Jonathan L.; Iverson, Brent L.; Kral, Vladimir; Thomas, Richard E.; Smith, Daniel A.; Magda, Darren
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Board of Regents, the University of Texas System, USA; Pharmacyclics, Inc.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 128 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 7
PATENT INFORMATION:

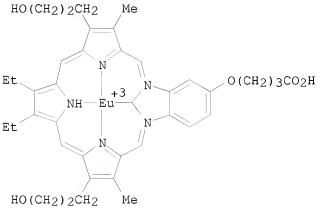
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9529702	A1	19951109	WO 1995-US5421	19950428
W: JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 758250	A1	19970219	EP 1995-920377	19950428

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

JP 09512557	T	19971216	JP 1995-528480		19950428
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1994-236218	A	19940428
			WO 1995-US5421	W	19950428

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 124:81470

GI



I

AB Novel matrix-supported texaphyrins are provided in which a polymeric or solid matrix is covalently modified by the addition of ≥1 texaphyrin or texaphyrin derivative Polymer-supported texaphyrins may be used as chromatog. supports, e.g., in the separation of neutral and anionic species, and in applications involving phosphate ester hydrolysis, other catalytic schemes, MRI, and photodynamic therapy. Thus, Eu-texaphyrincarboxylic acid I was treated with carbodiimide and 1-hydroxybenzotriazole and then coupled to 3-aminopropyl silica gel. A silica bead-supported lanthanide-texaphyrin complex was used to remove RNA contaminants from plasmid DNA by utilizing the susceptibility of RNA to hydrolysis by the lanthanide complex catalyst.

IT Nucleic acid bases
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(conjugates with texaphyrins; texaphyrin immobilization on solid supports and medical devices)

IT Rare earth metals, analysis
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); CAT (Catalyst use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(texaphyrin complexes; texaphyrin immobilization on solid supports and medical devices)

IT Chemical warfare agents
Fungicides and Fungistats
Herbicides
Hydrogenation catalysts
Hydrolysis catalysts
Medical goods
Pesticides
Photolysis catalysts
Polymer-supported reagents
Polymerization catalysts

Virucides and Virustats
(texaphyrin immobilization on solid supports and medical devices)
IT Polymers, analysis
RL: ANT (Analyte); DEV (Device component use); PUR (Purification or recovery); RCT (Reactant); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(texaphyrin immobilization on solid supports and medical devices)
IT Arsenates
Bromides, analysis
Carbohydrates and Sugars, analysis
Chlorides, analysis
Fluorides, analysis
Nitrates, analysis
Nucleotides, analysis
Phosphates, analysis
Pseudohalides
Sulfates, analysis
Sulfonates
RL: ANT (Analyte); PUR (Purification or recovery); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation)
(texaphyrin immobilization on solid supports and medical devices)
IT Deoxyribonucleic acids
Ribonucleic acids
RL: ANT (Analyte); PUR (Purification or recovery); RCT (Reactant); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(texaphyrin immobilization on solid supports and medical devices)
IT Carbohydrates and Sugars, analysis
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(conjugates, with texaphyrin; texaphyrin immobilization on solid supports and medical devices)
IT Carboxylic acids, analysis
Sulfonic acids, analysis
RL: ANT (Analyte); PUR (Purification or recovery); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation)
(esters, texaphyrin immobilization on solid supports and medical devices)
IT Carboxylic acids, analysis
RL: ANT (Analyte); PUR (Purification or recovery); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation)
(salts, texaphyrin immobilization on solid supports and medical devices)
IT Transition metal compounds
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); CAT (Catalyst use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(texaphyrin complexes, texaphyrin immobilization on solid supports and medical devices)
IT 7782-44-7P, Oxygen, preparation
RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); PREP (Preparation)
(singlet; texaphyrin immobilization on solid supports and medical devices)
IT 7664-93-9DP, Sulfuric acid, esters 7697-37-2DP, Nitric acid, esters 7723-14-0DP, Phosphorus, organic compds. 7778-39-4DP, Arsenic acid, esters 13598-36-2DP, Phosphonic acid, esters
RL: ANT (Analyte); PUR (Purification or recovery); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation)

(texaphyrin immobilization on solid supports and medical devices)
IT 7664-38-2DP, Phosphoric acid, esters
RL: ANT (Analyte); PUR (Purification or recovery); RCT (Reactant); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(texaphyrin immobilization on solid supports and medical devices)
IT 7439-89-6DP, Iron, texaphyrin complexes 7440-02-0DP, Nickel, texaphyrin complexes 7440-48-4DP, Cobalt, texaphyrin complexes 7440-50-8DP, Copper, texaphyrin complexes 7440-54-2DP, Gadolinium, texaphyrin complexes 115652-49-8DP, derivs.
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); CAT (Catalyst use); DEV (Device component use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(texaphyrin immobilization on solid supports and medical devices)
IT 7429-91-6DP, Dysprosium, texaphyrin complexes 7439-91-0DP, Lanthanum, texaphyrin complexes 7439-94-3DP, Lutetium, texaphyrin complexes 7439-96-5DP, Manganese, texaphyrin complexes 7439-97-6DP, Mercury, texaphyrin complexes 7440-00-8DP, Neodymium, texaphyrin complexes 7440-10-0DP, Praseodymium, texaphyrin complexes 7440-19-9DP, Samarium, texaphyrin complexes 7440-20-2DP, Scandium, texaphyrin complexes 7440-27-9DP, Terbium, texaphyrin complexes 7440-30-4DP, Thulium, texaphyrin complexes 7440-43-9DP, Cadmium, texaphyrin complexes 7440-45-1DP, Cerium, texaphyrin complexes 7440-52-0DP, Erbium, texaphyrin complexes 7440-53-1DP, Europium, texaphyrin complexes 7440-60-0DP, Holmium, texaphyrin complexes 7440-64-4DP, Ytterbium, texaphyrin complexes 7440-65-5DP, Yttrium, texaphyrin complexes 7440-66-6DP, Zinc, texaphyrin complexes 7440-70-2DP, Calcium, texaphyrin complexes 7440-74-6DP, Indium, texaphyrin complexes
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); CAT (Catalyst use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(texaphyrin immobilization on solid supports and medical devices)
IT 74-85-1D, Ethene, halo, polymers 79-10-7D, 2-Propenoic acid, esters, polymers 1318-93-0, Montmorillonite (AlH(SiO3)2) 1344-28-1, Alumina, uses 1398-61-4, Chitin 7631-86-9, Silica, uses 9002-86-2, Poly(vinyl chloride) 9002-88-4 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9003-53-6 9003-69-4, Poly(divinylbenzene) 9004-34-6, Cellulose, uses 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9012-36-6, Sepharose 9012-76-4, Chitosan 26023-30-3, Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-ethanediyl)] 26100-51-6, Poly(lactic acid) 172757-84-5
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(texaphyrin immobilization on solid supports and medical devices)
IT 56-65-5P, 5'-ATP, preparation 58-61-7P, Adenosine, preparation 58-64-0P, 5'-ADP, preparation 60-92-4P, 3',5'-Cyclic AMP 61-19-8P, 5'-AMP, preparation 65-85-0P, Benzoic acid, preparation 98-11-3P, Benzenesulfonic acid, preparation 701-64-4P, Phenyl phosphate 838-85-7P, Diphenyl phosphate
RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); PREP (Preparation)
(texaphyrin immobilization on solid supports and medical devices)
IT 164388-50-5P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(texaphyrin immobilization on solid supports and medical devices)
IT 172757-80-1P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(texaphyrin immobilization on solid supports and medical devices)

L4 ANSWER 32 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:547245 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:147245

TITLE: Preparation of deodorant microbicidal polymers
INVENTOR(S): Nakao, Katsuaki; Ishido, Kazutaka; Sato, Koji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ipposha Oil Industries Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 02067210	A	19900307	JP 1988-219478	19880831

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1988-219478 19880831

AB The title polymer is made by reacting a cationized polymer with an anionic or amphoteric deodorant microbicide. The polymer can be fiber, plastic, or natural polymer from wood, such as cotton and paper, as well ws poly(vinyl alc.), etc. Cationizing agents can be quaternary ammonium compds., such as [Q1NR1R2ANR3R4Q2](2+n)+.(2 + n)X- or (CH2)p[Q3NR5(CH2)q]n [A = OH-substituted C1-8 alkylene; p, q = 1-8; n = 0-2; R1-5 = C1-4 alkyl, OH- or cyano-substituted C1-4 alkyl, C1-4 alkenyl; Q1, Q2, Q3 = CH2CH(OH)CH2Y or epoxypropylene; X, Y = halo]. PVC film (50 μM thick) was immersed in a dimethylaminoethyl acrylate-Bu methacrylate-N-methylolacrylamide copolymer (mol ratio 4:1:0.2 and average mol. weight 50,000) for 20 min. and then dried. The film was dipped in a 5% Myosalvarsan aqueous solution for 1 h and dried for tests on Staphylococcus aureus to show 90% kill.

IT Polyester fibers, biological studies
Rayon, biological studies
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(cationized with quaternary ammonium compds., for preparation of deodorant microbicidal polymers)

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(cationizing agents, for preparation of deodorant microbicidal polymers)

IT Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
Fungicides and Fungistats
(deodorant, anionic or amphoteric cationized polymers)

IT Zeolites, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(powder, deodorant microbicidal chitosan fiber containing)

IT Acrylic fibers, uses and miscellaneous
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(quaternary ammonium group-containing, for preparation of deodorant microbicidal polymers)

IT 50-81-7, L-Ascorbic acid, biological studies 618-82-6, Myosalvarsan 1345-25-1, Ferrous oxide, biological studies 1806-29-7, [1,1'-Biphenyl]-2,2'-diol 20427-59-2, Copper hydroxide
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(deodorant microbicidal polymers containing)

IT 9012-76-4, Chitosan
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(fibers, cationized with quaternary ammonium compound, for preparation of deodorant microbicidal polymers)

IT 1335-30-4
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(zeolites, powder, deodorant microbicidal chitosan fiber containing)

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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 08:38:26 ON 06 MAR 2008)

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:38:37 ON 06 MAR 2008
L1          1726 CHITOSAN AND FUNG?
L2           285 L1 AND PREP/RL
L3             3 L2 AND (PRESSURE OR AUTOCLAVE OR PSI)
L4            32 L2 AND (CAUSTIC OR BASE OR HYDROXIDE)

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